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COMMUNICATIONS FROM SPECIAL AGENTS

Volume 7

February 9, 1818 - January 10, 1825

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "7 / Special Agents / 1818 / J. B. Prevost / Department / of State." It contains duplicates or originals of letters to the Department of State from John B. Prevost, special agent of the United States for Chile and Peru. The letters, extending from February 9, 1818, to January 10, 1825, are for the most part identical with those in Volume 6 of this series, but each of the two volumes contains a number of letters not found in the other.

In referring to this volume, scholars may wish to indicate that it is among the records of the Department of State in The National Archives. Since the folios, but not the pages, are numbered, citation by folio number seems desirable. The following form of citation is therefore suggested: State Department, Special Agents, vol. 7, folio 97.

J 30682
735 Ind. J.

J. B. PREVOST

JULY 18, 1817

SOUTH AMERICA

J. B. Prevost —

Sant. Jago de Chile 1st Sept. 9th 1818.

Sir

We arrived at Valparaiso on the 25th ult.o and as soon as I could make the arrangements for my journey I proceeded to this City about ninety miles distant from the Coast — On my way hither I called upon San Martin the Commander of the army who received me with great cordiality, expressed much pleasure on the arrival of a ship of war of the United States and without enquiry as to the object or motive of my visit, furnished me with letters to the Supreme Director and other members of the Government requesting every attention toward me during my stay — Indeed the sentiment does not appear to be confined to him, it pervades the great portion of society, they feel it as an indication of interest in their Revolution and express the strongest desire to see the most intimate footing with our Country — I had no idea of the extent of our Commerce in this ocean, independently of the number captured of which I am as yet ignorant, upwards of twenty sail have entered the port of Valparaiso within the last twelve months of which there remain six in Port with Cargoes exceeding in value one million of dollars; in the adjoining port of Coquimbo many have also arrived within the same term; five of which are still here — They expect before the arrival of the ordains were by any without protection and liable to be cut out or burnt

by any one of the ships of war from hence cruizing off the port and attempting to hold the entire coast under blockade. a fleet destructive only to unarmed ships upon which they commit outrages in defiance of every principle of the law of Nations and even of the modern doctrine of blockade. They seize and confiscate without previous notice both vessel and cargo and detain in irons the officers and crew treating them with the utmost inhumanity. Latterly they have extended their captures to vessels bound to the north west coast and actually appear determined to annihilate our commerce in this ocean. The Beaver of New York and the Canton of Boston are instances which have occurred within a short time past. I can discover no principle to reach these vessels, they entered a port of the Royalists in search of wood and water, one hundred and fifty leagues to the southward of any port in possession of the Republicans, and whatever interior objects they might have had, they were not then within the proscribed grounds and could not by any construction have committed an act to subject them to forfeiture or else that could be done in conformity with the usages of Nations was to notify them of the blockade of the northern ports, they were then entitled to go out without hindrance to pursue their Concerns at their pleasure or to carry it at their discretion. I am aware of a distinction which may be made in the application of the principle of notice to vessels trading with Colonies, to which all commerce is prohibited by the Parent State, admitting its accuracy, surely it gives no right

& decije and condemn in anticipation, at a distance of four hundred miles from the only place at which the attempt could be made, and all this upon presumptions directly at variance with the ship's papers — The merchants here are anxious for our stay until the fate of the Country is decided, that they may if adverse to the Republican Cause embark their property and sail under our Convoy, I have consented to a delay of one month and have written to Captain Biddle for his agent ... allow me to suggest the propriety of furnishing Capt Biddle with some instructions as to the course he may pursue on our return from the Northwest Coast, in the protection of the american merchantmen — I am extremely gratified with the conduct he has hitherto exhibited, he does honor to his commission, his gallantry discretion and decision fit him for any service and entitle him to the full confidence of the President — I have reflected much upon the effect this produced at Lima by our stay here, but from the temper of that government towards the Buenos Ayres it can have none — The Vice Roy is open and unreserved in his enmities and defeat here will alone gain us ennemy —

Commodore Bowles of the amphion Frigate has had an interview with the blockading Squadron, the result of which is contained in a letter from him addressed to his Countrymen, a copy of which is enclosed for your perusal — There is another branch of our Commerce which is suffering materially, I allude to the vessels engaged in collecting Spermaceti oil, there are nearly forty from Nantucket and New Bedford

constantly employed in this laborious and irksome life, and they never approach the coast but from necessity, yet when they do so become liable to detention, seizure and confiscation and always to indignities — To check acts of hostility so detrimental to the interests of the affiliated powers through you sir to submit to the consideration of the President the propriety of ordering an additional ship on this station like that of the instructions which I have already asked for Captain Biddle — If the President should approve of this step, it would be well to despatch one forthwith so as to meet us on our return from the northwest coast in august, the larger the squadron, the more imposing the force and the less liable to collision — There is another motive which ought to have some weight and that is by not affording to our people the same security which those of England possess, we shall lose the preponderancy in a commerce which promises to be highly beneficial and in which as yet we have so largely the ascendancy, that if I am correctly informed it is in the proportion of three to one —

No alterations have yet been made in the Commercial code of this Country, the merchant still groans under most of the difficulties heretofore subsisting, I am however assured that it is in contemplation to change the whole system and to adopt one more liberal and equal — The duties remain the same and are on imports thirty three per cent and on exports ten per cent; on

importation, however it is in some measure nominal, in as much as they are not charged upon the invoice price, but upon the value of the article at this place, which value is determined by an appraisor whose judgment is mostly swayed in favor of the Importer, by the application of a secret and irresistible influence always within his sphere — The articles of export consist of Copper hemp and flour, all of the best quality, the former is taken principally to China and the latter may be shipped with advantage to the Atlantic States — The affairs of Chile are now at a crisis and before I leave this, the fate of the Country will most probably be decided and with it I think that of Peru — The whole effective force of Spain intended for the defence of Peru amounting to three thousand and some hundred men, has been sent by the Vice Roy to Talcahuana the same port in which those troops were made, about One hundred and sixty leagues distant from this City, to which it is said they are now advancing. They may calculate upon some assistance from the disaffected, as well as from the Araucanians who are friendly to the royal cause — The augmentation however will not exceed five or six hundred at the uttermost and those of a class wholly without order and discipline and whose system of warfare is merely predatory — The Republicans on the other hand have an army of ten thousand strong, including as fine Cavalry as I ever saw, the

Whole well mounted and well disciplined: 3500 under the Command of
Genl O. Higgins a name celebrated in the history of this Country, are
stationed at Talca on this side of the River Maule to arrest the progress
of the Enemy at that place, where it is intended to give them battle—
The residue are in this neighborhood and form that body part of which
I visited on my way, under the Command of Genl. Juan Mackenna a
native of the district of Buenos Ayres, a gallant and experienced
Soldier, sagacious enterprising and prudent, he served throughout the
whole of the war in the Peninsula and upon his return to his
native land, he formed and executed a march without parallel
in history, he traversed a distance of one hundred and seventy leagues
over the awful and stupendous Andes with an army of three thousand
men, encountering difficulties and obstacles to which the African and
the Corsican in the passage of the Alps were strangers. He commenced
the expedition with eighteen thousand Mules, of which number twelve
thousand perished on the way, and in the short space of twelve days arrived at
Chacabuco on this side of the Andes before the Enemy had notice of
his approach. The whole population of the Country may be estimated
at eight hundred thousand souls, there are however no positive
data upon which to form the estimate — of this one third are
Spaniards and Creoles and the other two thirds the native Chilenos

The Spaniards are extremely limited in number and without influence or energy, the other two classes I think may be relied upon to support the charge of government — It is from among the Chileans that San Martin has organized an army, they are habitually accustomed horsemen, inured to fatigue and possess considerable physical energy They are not insensible to their former degradation and I am persuaded will meet any danger while they possess a head to lead & combine and to control — The Creoles partake of the character assigned to the Creole of the other parts of the globe, frank benevolent and hospitable; acute but indolent and deficient in that energy of mind which is necessary to its stability — Their superstition and their prejudices have checked the progress of mental growth but they are changing, what was at first an impulse communicated by the animating example of their neighbors of Buenos Ayres is now a conviction, the result of reflexion; the intercourse with Foreigners the advantages of Commerce, and the prevailing confidence in the talents of their leader, give strength daily to the cause of emancipation — There are instances of patriotism and devotion to Country which would have done honor to Rome in her best days —

I cannot discover any divisions among them that deserve notice and I understand that since the fall of the Carera family none have existed — It is probable that the accession of San Martin united with the state of danger may have

had its influence in producing this effect – The Royalists constitute but a small party and are not heeded in any divisions which take place

It is possible our relations with the powers of Europe may be changed particularly with Spain, in which case I would ask whether an intimation of the event would not be advisable by the way of the Columbia river, where we shall probably remain until the middle or latter end of June

I am extremely anxious to see Mr Worthington, he has not yet left Buenos Ayres, it is important that he should be here, not only as it respects our Countrymen but as it relates to the establishment of this government and the future intercourse to subsist between the two countries

I have the honor to be Sir
with every sentiment of respect your
very humble Servt
J. B. Prevost

The Hon.le
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the U. States

Prevost, J. B. – Santiago, 9 Feb. 1818

Rec.d May
Ans.d July 10, 1818.

Arrival at Valparaiso & at Santiago. U.S. trade in Chile – depredations on Capt. Biddle commanded – Requests instructions for Capt. B. & another – respd. to protect whale trade – Duties in Chile – State of armies – Ollagui & St. Martin – Population, character, parties, &c. Mr Worthington not here.

Enclosures: Letter from Com. Bowles (Br. com.r) to British Merchants

J. B. Prevost —
Duplicate

Sant Iago de Chile 13 feby. 1818.

Sir

Since I had the honor of addressing you last, the independence of Chile has been proclaimed with considerable pomp in the presence of an immeasurable concourse of Citizens — It had been delayed thus long in order to connect it with the day on which the battle of Chacabuco took place of which yesterday was the anniversary — The rejoicings continued until midnight and are now recommencing with a zeal and glow that evince much sentiment — Every house in the City exhibited some token of approbation by flags emblems or inscriptions some of which were very appropriate — I have endeavored to mix as much as possible with the Inhabitants so as to enable me to determine whether the view I had taken was correct and I am now persuaded that I have not exaggerated in saying that the sentiment of emancipation pervades generally the two classes designated in my last —

Gen.l San Martin left town during the night for Talca from whence it is concluded that the royal army is advancing into the interior, if so, we may anticipate some early result, if the Royalists should prevail in this contest the war will be

prolonged to an indefinite period, if unsuccessful it is at an end and Peru will fall immediately —

In mine of the 9th of which I enclose a copy I did not attempt to give an estimate of the revenues, as few were competent to answer my enquiries that I could not obtain sufficient data upon which to lay and a communication — I have since been enabled to approach the truth and may now venture to state the ordinary revenue at two millions of Dollars, the principal sources of which are the duties upon import the duties upon export and the quint on the produce of the mines. In the manner of assessing this fifth the Government does not however receive more than an eighth, but as a considerable profit accrues upon coining, the whole fifth may be calculated as the yield to the Treasury — There are some minor impositions upon wine and other productions in the nature of excise but of inconsiderable returns —

This may appear great for the population and state of Society yet it is insufficient for the exigencies of the moment and to supply the deficiencies recourse is had to contributions under the name of Donatives destructive of confidence and extremely partial — an individual possessing a large estate or supposed to have amassed a considerable sum is liable to be called upon for any amount within the discretion of a Satrap — It is due reported that they have not adopted some equal and permanent system of taxation on real property, it is a measure which policy dictates from the peculiar situation of their lands. Upon the Conquest immense grants were made to the Conquerors and to

the great Families in Spain, whose Descendents still hold under their grants and are more gratified with the extent of the domain than by its cultivation a moderate tax would relieve the government and at the same time affords a guide to distribute to improvement and induce them to sell such portions of the uncultivated grounds as would enable the poorer and laboring class to become Citizens —

Yesterday upon paying my visit of compliment to the Supreme Director upon the day, he touched upon the subject of our future relations and said that they were extremely anxious to obtain the confidence of the President and to maintain the closest relations with the Ustates as the only power upon whose friendship they can rely; that the interests of both must ever unite them against European influence which was necessarily hostile to republics: that they had received considerable protection from Great Britain but would have preferred it much from us — I answered him that such were exactly our feelings and that the People of the Ustates took the most lively interest in their revolution but that by their collisions and party dissentions they had not inspired that confidence in their permanent separation which would justify the Ustates in taking steps to involve them in a war, that when they should take Lima and assume any political shape we should be among the first to meet the danger and to acknowledge their Independence: that for the moment they ought to be satisfied with the advantages resulting from our commerce by which alone they obtained the supplies necessary for their defence — He replied that we were right, that they had been torn all under by divisions but that they

had abscured and he hoped we should soon become one great american Family — I learn at this moment by the arrival of the Mail from Boston argus that Mr. Worthington is on his way for this place in which case I shall leave this earlier than I had contemplated and proceed to Detroit I have the honor to be Sir with every sentiment of respect Yr very humble Servt

J B Prevost

The Hon. Ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State

(Duplicate)
Prevost Jn B — feb 13. 1818
Recd Dec. 2.

(dupl.)
Prevost, J.B. — R. Jay & Colo. 13 Feb. 1818
Dec. 2 Dec.
Jan. 10 July 1820

J. B. Prevost — 7

Valparaizo March 8th 1818.

Sir

after passing a Day with Mr Worthington at Santiago I took my leave of the Supreme Director and returned to this place, where it is my intention to remain until the result of the contest — It is now well ascertained that the Royalists have advanced as far as the Maule & that in all probability a day or two more may decide the fate of Chile —

In my former view of the Commerce of this Country I confined myself to the productions susceptible of exchange abroad, I will now point out the manner in which this exchange may be carried on with advantage to the Citizens of the U States — It is observed by Molina in his work on this Province "that a trade with the East Indies will be more profitable to the Chileans than any other as their most valuable articles have either become scarce or are not produced in that wealthy part of America and the passage in consequence of the Prevalence of South winds in the Pacific is easy and expeditious" he might have added to this observation its full weight, that the taste of the Natives is decided for Indian Goods and that the consumption is immense both in Chile and Peru — Since the separation from the Parent State

the market has been supplied from Great Britain and from the Ryetaly in about equal proportions, but at an advance much higher than that for which the same goods could be imported directly from China - It is obvious therefore that such must hereafter become the course of this trade and that those who can pursue it on the best terms will necessarily obtain the ascendancy - In Great Britain the Merchant is restrained by the monopoly granted to the East India Company and as nothing of this kind exists in the Ryetaly, the american by proceeding directly from Canton to those ports can afford to supply the wants of this country at a cheaper rate than the Purchaser of the same wares in a European port and so in return he may pay a higher price for the productions of the country in exchange and thus control a branch of commerce the most important to our Country - As the East India Company may attempt by license or in some other way to create a competition, it appears to me desireable if any view is formed to secure the advantage we now possess. This may be effected by treaty in two ways, the one by a diminution of duties in reference to those imposed on other powers the other by an exemption from Tonnage duties - Either I think might be obtained but the latter I am persuaded

cured if the President should consider it as a sufficient inducement to their recognition — In saying this it is not my intention to precipitate the acknowledgment for until they shall have united Peru & think their existence as a separate power very precarious —

Now with standing the prejudices which it has been the policy of Spain to engender against foreigners, the name of <u>american</u> has a magic in it which assimilates us with them and there is evidently a strong leaning towards the U States, coupled with a marked preference — I have not ventured to describe the form of government now existing, because it is considered as temporary and as having no relation to the one they propose for themselves hereafter — The present Director who unites in himself the whole power of the country legislative as well as executive is really a Patriot whose sole ambition is the happiness of his country and there is no doubt but that some rational and liberal system will be attempted by him as soon as San Martin shall have estimated the Resource for its dangers —

An english East Indiaman of 44 guns arrived here two days since, she is one of the vessels engaged by the agents in England and of sufficient size to give the appearance of security to the republican flag if well commanded — The result only the result of the engagement to release their

post and to commence her operations —

It was not my intention to have written until the issue of the battle but as a private conveyance offers for Buenos Ayres I have thought it my duty to avail myself of it and to state that deaths have occurred since my last

I have the honor to be Sir with every sentiment of respect your very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the U.States.

(Original)
Prevost Jn B.

~~Dupt~~
March 8. 1818
Recd Dec.r 2.

Buenos Ayres 13. Dec.r 1817
Recd at Salem 18th Feby 1818.

J. B. Prevost—

Valparaiso April 9th 1818.

Sir

On the fifth instant after a severe and bloody contest the royal army was entirely routed, I may say annihilated: 2000 men left dead on the field, 1500 are prisoners and a few are straggling about the Depths with the wounded constituted the whole force of the enemy—San Martin to deprive them of all means of escape had ordered Osorio to advance within sight of the capital before he attempted an assault; the experiment was thought to be dangerous and disapproved by many, but he repeated the interference and has evinced his superiority.— Chile is now emancipated and with the smallest attention to the three ports of Valparaiso Coquimbo and Talcahuana may be made incapable to any force which Spain can hereafter furnish—

The Indiaman of which I took notice in my letter of the 8th all: and of which the enclosed is a duplicate, was really one of the vessels engaged in long boat for the use of the Patriots, but from the peculiar state of the country on its arrival the government could not compleat its payment and thus it has remained in the possession of the owner until within a few days past, she is now nearly ready for sea and as soon as she is equipped it is intended to send her out to encounter the Frigate and blockading this port, the result of which will open the control of the sea to enable the General to proceed forthwith to Lima

now wholey without protection as it is said and composed of a disaffected population — Whatever may be the cause pursued the present character of the Ships offers full protection to our Countrymen and enables us to proceed on our voyage, which we shall accordingly do on Sunday the day after tomorrow — The address to Capt. Biddle of which I enclose a copy will I hope satisfy the President of the necessity of our delay and of the advantage resulting from the presence of the Ontario

I now think the moment is fast approaching when it will become the policy of our government to recognize the independence of a great portion of south america and I say again to you attention to the sources of wealth which an ascendancy in the commerce of this Country offers to the Atlantic States — We already possess the advantage of shipping the productions of every part of the Globe from the port in which they are manufactured and can exclude all competition if aided in the manner I have heretofore suggested —

Mr. Worthington has named a Vice Consul for this port and one for that of Goyaquil — The former is a Young Gentleman from the interior of New York established in commerce here, named Henry Hill and the latter Mr. Washington Stewart is the son of the late Genl. W. Stewart of Philadelphia — I have concurred with him in the choice and recommend them especially to the approbation of the President — It is all important in the appointments that Natives alone should be selected, these ships are

an american feeling here which ought not to be checked and which no foreigner can ever reciprocate —

I am gratified in being enabled to say after a residence of nearly three months that the impression first produced by the arrival of the Ontario has been daily augmenting and that this measure of the President has been the most happy in its result — It has not merely defeated an influence which Great Britain had been struggling to acquire but has confirmed a sentiment in favor of the Republic which will not easily be eradicated —

On learning the victory and the immediate prospect of taking Talcahuano I stated to Mr. Guido the representative of the province on the other side of the andes who was here completing the purchase of the Indiaman that several of our people were in that port under sequestration and perhaps condemnation and that I thought it was not a moment for them to be contending with the citizens of the Republic for this property whether legally or illegally confiscated — he opinned me that such was his opinion and that on his return to Buenos Ayres an order should be issued to empty american prisons for captive people, notwithstanding any change of property produced by condemnation and has especially promised an order from the Supreme Director for the delivery of the Oneida and Canton to any person I may designate —

I understand that these people have been condemned and robbed of their valuable cargoes particularly the Women yet I hope this may Oneida something for the owners — I have instructed

Mr. Weld to take the deposition of some sailors who have lately effected their escape from that place shewing the manner in which they have been treated, if I can obtain it in season for this packet I will enclose it

With every sentiment of respect

I have the honor to be Sir Your very humble

J. B. Prevost

The Honble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State.

I have to apologize for adding a postscript — Learning that Mr. Dupuy had been appointed Consul to the U States by the Buenos Ayres gov.t I requested Mr. Guido, the Delegate mentioned in this letter to write to the Supreme Director and to inform him that a Native of the Italy would not be received in any public capacity, such having been the Conduct pursued by the late President — My object was to relieve you in case such should be your policy while it would at the same time prevent any irritation at Buenos Ayres — Mr. Guido approved of the motive which dictated the wisdom of the President and pledged himself to prevent any unpleasant feelings which would otherwise have grown out of a refusal to act on the application —

J. B. Prevost

We the undersigned, Captains, Supercargoes and Agents of American Ships now in the port of Valparaiso, think it incumbent on us to express to you in this manner, our warm acknowledgments of the very important services which you have rendered us, in in the protection of our persons and of the property of our constituents, at a moment of uncommon danger

There can be no doubt that the presence of your Ship was the only Safeguard we possessed against the attempts of the blockading Squadron, to take our Ships out of the port, while they were under embargo, the consequence of which would have been the total loss of the property under our charge, and the Subjection of our persons to imprisonment and every species of outrage.

Nor is this the only advantage which we have derived from your consent to remain here, a longer time than perhaps, you had originally contemplated; for it is notorious that nothing but the representations of a dignified officer in the service of the United States, to the Government of this place, could have prevented the Seduction of the Seamen from our several Ships, which before your arrival, took place to an extent, which left several Ships absolutely in a State of distress.

The aid also which has always been promptly furnished by you, when required; and which was necessary to the Safety of our Ships, is a circumstance not to be forgotten; and although we still hope the same attention to our interest, we feel

feel it incumbent upon us to express our sense of the obligations, which the vigilance, activity and zeal which have been manifested by yourself, your officers and Ships Company, in affording us protection and assistance, have laid on us.

We flatter ourselves that when it shall be known in the United States, that nearly a million of American property has been saved from certain condemnation, and many american citizens from oppressive imprisonment, by your exertions, both our country and Government will duly appreciate and reward your meritorious Services—

With every wish, Sir for your prosperity and happiness, and every Sentiment of respect and esteem.

We remain &c.

Solomon Townsend
Master & Supercargo of the Ship Lion
of Providence R. I.

Charles S. Cary
Master of Ship Levant of Boston

Jn. Higginson
Supercargo of Do.

Charles L. Ryall
Master & joint Supercargo of the
Ship Two Catharines of Rhode

Horatio Gerould
Joint Supercargo of D

Benjam in Vandeford
Master of Ship Rebus of Salem

A. Fuller
Master of Brig Ariel of Boston

Danl. Read
Master Brig America of Philadelphia
John Mulvin Supercargo of Do
Thomas Robinson of the Ship Packet

Henry Hill

Copy Address to Capt. Biddle

Rec'd in S.B. Brewster's letter of
9 April 1818.

7

Copy of Address to Capt. Biddle

Lima April 22d 1816.

Sir

The Undersigned a Passenger on board the Ontario a Sloop of war of the United States has the honor to acquaint the Vice King of Peru that in consequence of representations from the Merchants of the Atlantic of the arrest and detention of several Vessels trading to the North West Coast, the President has been pleased to designate the Undersigned with instructions to visit the principal ports of Chile and Peru for the following purposes 1st To ascertain the number of Vessels and amount of Property under detention 2dly To prosecute appeals to the higher Tribunals of the Capital that a speedy hearing may be had upon the merits of each case 3dly To obtain the release of any Seamen of the Atlantic suffering under confinement

In order to the discharge of this trust it will be necessary for the undersigned either to have access to the records of the competent Tribunals or to be furnished with copies of the testimony upon which the annexation is founded, and that he should be allowed to take the depositions of such of the Crews as may be here to be used on the Final examination —

The situation of a portion of the Country

together with its dictame has no doubt given rise to many
acts unauthorized by your Excellency and which when investigated
the Undersigned is persuaded will receive his entire approbation

The Undersigned will take a real pleasure in being instrumental to the removal of any unfriendly suspicions which may have grown out of these aggressions and must believe that one so high in the confidence of his august Sovereign will be equally gratified in facilitating an ongoing in unison with the rights and principles of Nations and which must tend to preserve the happy relations & amity existing between the two Countries with every Sentiment of respect & Consideration

I have &c signed J B Prevost

His Excellency

The Vice Roy of Peru

&c. &c. &c.

Note to the Vice Roy of Peru

J. B. Prevost —

Duplicate

St Iago de Chile June 10. 1818

Sir

You will perhaps be surprized to receive a letter from me at this place and of this date, but circumstances which I shall proceed to detail induced me to return to Valparaiso with the Otsego from her visit to the North west Coast.

We arrived at Callao on the twenty first of April carrying with us the news of the destruction of the Royal Army, the blow was not anticipated and caused a general and sudden despondency among those adhering to the sovereignty of Spain — On the succeeding day I visited the Capital and after presenting my credentials to the Vice King I sent him a note of which the enclosed marked No. 1. is a copy. My confirming myself to the injuries committed on the Vessels engaged in the North west commerce as the immediate motive of the visit, I had it in view to assume such a ground, that arms could not be resumed without offering an outrage.

On the same day I received a Message from the Vice King requesting a private interview which accordingly took place at the hour appointed; he commenced by stating to me that the object of the President as indicated in my note could not be resisted and that he should take a pleasure in giving full effect to the

demand; that he had heard and believed the Captain and the Beaver had been sealed improperly at Talcahuana, that it was without the Vice Royalty of Peru and of course without his cognizance; that the place was part of the Royal government of Chile under the command of a Captain General, but that he had a controlling power upon application which he would exercise and order all american Vessels lying there under seizure to be forthwith sent to Lima for a final examination to take place immediately on their arrival — I mentioned to him that I proposed some testimony as to the Beaver when I should wish to be recieved; he assured me that there should be no obstacle and added that as to seamen he was not aware that there were any under confinement, but that the Prisons should be examined and the whole if unfounded. — He then requested me to relate the particulars of the engagement, both with the extent of the loss of the Royal Army which I did and left him

On the following morning a confidential agent of the government called upon me to ask whether it would be possible to return to Valparaiso with the Ship so as to take a Minister on board for the purpose of effecting an exchange and of procuring a cessation of hostilities, that the Vice King had been indiscreet in confining an agent therefore sent by the Patriots with the like object, and that without the aid and protection of a Neutral Flag he could not hope to obtain one: That the Vice King would excuse his

sense of the aid by orders to be given to the Squadron on the subject of all American Vessels not laden with arms to protect them from detention and outrage of every kind and that those engaged in the Whale Fishery should receive their supplies hereafter without molestation. I answered that the subject required consideration as much as we had an ulterior destination and that a deviation would be attended with much sacrifice as well as with loss of time, yet that if the Vice Roy were sincere it might operate with me as one object of the President in the Voyage was to obtain that protection for our commerce which he professed.

Upon giving the subject all reflection it appeared to me that sufficient advantages might grow out of the measure to justify me in complying with this request and I accordingly proposed the matter to Capt. Biddle offering to take upon myself all responsibility if he would acquiesce and write to the Vice King tendering the Ontario after some hesitation he was induced to comply, and the Vice King in conformity with the assurance which I have stated gave an order for the delivery of all Seamen in confinement and enclosed one to Captain Biddle addressed to the officer commanding the blockading Squadron directing him to suffer our Vessels of every description to leave the Port of Valparaiso without interruption.

Capt. Biddle has not furnished me with a copy of his note nor of the answer but the one in reply to my first communication is enclosed marked No. 2.

I am perfectly persuaded from information as well as from documents which I have seen and hope to obtain that a less friendly compromise have been pursued towards us as well as towards our Country men had the Royalists prevailed and that the whole of this condescension grew out of the disposal in the neighborhood of this City — perhaps we ought not to ask the motive when a benefit is obtained — The release of seven of our countrymen some of whom had been upwards of four years under confinement, the order to the Commandant of the Squadron relieving our Vessels from the penalties which they had incurred, and a hope of obtaining the Munitions of the Cartouch and the Beam should they reach Lima, are the considerations which savage one on this occasion, and if I have erred, humanity must take her portion of the censure for having biased my Judgment.

On my arrival at this place I discovered that the Government had obtained possession of some Original orders from the Court of Spain addressed to the Vice King of Peru one of which I think me to be of importance to our government, it is an order to the different Vice Kings to keep estimates to be made of the injuries sustained by reason of any supplies from, or aid afforded by american Citizens to the Patriots from the time of Miranda, embracing other objects more extravagant in the purpose as is stated in the document of enabling Spain to balance the demands of our government which could no longer be resisted — with entering into the principle of this settlement, the loose manner in which

the estimate is directed must defeat the object when the fact can be established as it now may be by reference to the original — I therefore called upon the Superintendent and asked it of him as a favor, he was good enough to say in answer, that it should be sent for my use, and upon my return home the enclosed Note with the original were handed me — I have given a receipt and compared it with a copy which I have certified in the office of the Secretary of State here; No 3. is a copy of the Note and No 4. of the original which I shall hold until I think I can safely forward it to your department —

Finding also that an expedition was preparing for Tucahuana by sea it occurred to me that I ought to obtain a line from Mr Pando the Representative of the United Provinces on the other side of the Andes in conformity with his promise stated in mine of the 9th of April relating to the Beaver and the Canton. No 5 is a translation of his answer which I subjoin for your perusal, as a mark of his good faith it is flattering and it may be conclusive of the Patriots success —

The army sent by the Viceroy to invade this Country was larger than I had stated in my former letter, it consisted of upwards of five thousand Men of distinguished Regiments during the late struggle in Spain and constituted the whole force of lower Peru, its destruction has kept that Country in a deplorable state — Lima contains about 70.000 Inhabitants including all complexions, the Creoles and Spaniards are in equal numbers and form about one half of the population, the residue is composed of Blacks Mulattos and Indians — The

Spaniards and Creoles are always at variance, so much so that it requires the whole power of the Government, aided by that awful Tribunal the Inquisition there in full vigor to preserve the preponderance of the former — Indeed I doubt whether this armed force were it not for the common fear of the Blacks, who including Negroes on the Sugar Estates round the City are in a ratio of three to one discontented and anxious to avail themselves of the moment —

San Martin has gone to Buenos Ayres to obtain a Million of dollars and to keep the approach of Belgrano by the way of upper Peru while he shall proceed in this direction by sea, if he can give effect to this double movement, without the arrival of unexpected succors at Lima, he will certainly succeed and thus terminate forever the dominion of Spain in this part of the world —

Lima notwithstanding all the restrictions of monopolies &c. is a place of great commerce, the consumption of woollens and Cottons in the two Peru's and of the finer goods in the large towns is estimated at fifteen Millions of dollars — The coarser kind of cotton goods is manufactured by the Indians at Quito, Cusco and other places in the Interior, but the quality is so inferior to either the English or China Cloths that the supply wish hereafter come from abroad — The articles of export consist principally of Sugar, Bark and Vicuña wool the latter as yet in small quantities from a wanton destruction of the animal. The returns therefore are mostly made in the precious metals of which they have an abundance — Several hundred Mines were open

before the late contest with these Provinces but at present about one hundred and thirty only are worked with advantage — The plans practised Daring the quint render the yielding to the government inconsiderable in comparison with the quantity extracted — It is supposed at home that the larger proportion wholly escapes the eye of the government and I am convinced that the evil exists in the same degree here where the mines are richer and more productive but not so extensively explored — It is impossible to convince them that by reducing the quint to a twentieth even the treasury would gain, although it is obvious that when the tribute shall be thus reduced there would be no inducement to incur the penalties of detection and the whole would then pass through the mint —

In Peru the state of debasement is unconceivable, the mind appears to have lost all its energy and with it all character — In Chile it is different, its separation from the rest of the continent by the impenetrable Andes on the one side and the sea on the other, has preserved it in a great degree from the severity and jealousies of a despotic Government and the people retain a sprightliness and elasticity of character which fits them for the change — The exercise of a little wisdom in adopting a wholesome system of laws suited to the present state of Society would have the most happy tendency by relieving the mind from the destructive penalties terrors and incongruities which oppress them at every step in the Spanish Code — It is true that in practice they are in a great measure exploded but the impression remains and checks that rapid improvement which an abundant soil and a heavenly Climate would lead one to anticipate —

The Message of the President gratifies much the Rulers here, they are sensible of the magnanimity of the Course which he adopts, and take every opportunity to express their feelings — I however have not thought it prudent to give the ground of commercial advantage to be afforded to our Citizens hereafter, certainly not with a view of obtaining exclusive privileges which are disavowed, but as a means of preventing hereafter any improvident grant to the English — At present there is little to apprehend on this head as they appear to understand the crooked policy of Great Britain and I think will treat the proposed embassy of mediation with great Contempt —

Mr Robinson arrived here during my absence and I shall endeavour to give effect to his views if he inclines to proceed to Lima

with the very sentiments of respect I have
the honor to be Sir Your most obedient humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State
Washington

St. Jago de Chile 3d. June 1818.

Sir

His Excellency the Supreme Director of Chile has charged me in compliance with your request to transmit to you Sir the original royal order of the Spanish Government directed to the Vice Roy of Peru and taken in the Ship Dolores by the Privateer Yuricoa By it Sir you as well as the Government of the Rio Plata will perceive the duplicity of the Spanish Court — This Government from a belief of its utility to you divests itself of the original and places it in your hands in order that it may reach Washington in safety

You Sir will please to examine and certify the copy which has been taken and remains in the archives of this depart ments.

God grant you &c

Signed Antonio Jose de Irisarri

I. B. Prevost Esquire

No 2.

Secretary of State's Letter accompanying the original Documents

In J. B. Prevost's of 10 June 1818 (dupl.)

No 3.

tanto convendrá cortar esta comunicacion tan perjudicial á las intenciones del rey nuestro señor, y conservacion de sus dominios de Ultramar por los medios convinables con nuestras relaciones politicas respecto de las demas potencias. En su consecuencia ha determinado S. M. manifieste á dicho Comandante, que por parte de este Ministerio no ha podido, ni puede hacerse mas en la actualidad, que haberse enviado allí las Fragatas de guerra, Venganza y Esmeralda, y facultar al Virrey para comprar y armar segun las circunstancias exigiesen buques á proposito, como hay aviso de haberlo executado con dos, que unidos á estas, y á los de dotacion del apostadero formasen una fuerza respetable y capaz de oponerse á las hostilidades y agresiones de los enemigos por mar, y á dar la proteccion debida al comercio marítimo, y que asimismo instruya de todo á V. E. como lo verifico de Real Orden á fin de que por ese de su cargo se pongan tambien en practica los medios y disposiciones que se conceptuen necesarios y conducentes á la perfecta pacificacion de los referidos dominios, y á que se purguen de tan perniciosos extrangeros

Y lo traslado á V. E. de la misma real orden para su conocimiento y gobierno. Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años. Madrid 30 de Julio de 1817 —*Eguia* =Señor Virrey del Perú.

Núm. 4.

Ministerio de guerra. Exmo. Sr. El Señor Secretario del Despacho de Estado, en oficio reservado de 24 de Junio último, me dice lo que sigue.

„ Desde el año de 1802 se halla pendiente, entre el gobierno de España, y el de los Estados Unidos de América, un arreglo que tiene por objeto el calcular, y satisfacerse mutuamente las indemnizaciones ó resarcimientos que correspondan por los perjuicios que reciprocamente se hayan ocasionado el gobierno y los vasallos españoles por una parte, y el gobierno y los ciudadanos Americanos por la otra, en contravencion del derecho de gentes, y del tratado existente entre las dos Naciones; empezando á contarse dichas indemnizaciones, ó los perjuicios que las motivan desde la época de la guerra entre España é Inglaterra, que concluyó por la paz de 1801. Es probable que el método de valuar y calificar dichos perjuicios y las indemnizaciones correspondientes, sea el establecimiento de una comision mixta de individuos de ámbas naciones, la cual decidida sobre los casos que se le presenten; pero como tambien podria suceder, que ámbos gobiernos tomasen el partido de arreglar en globo el referido punto de indemnizaciones: se hace mui preciso el reunir de todas partes, y con mas especialidad de los diferentes puntos de la América española, varios datos, que aunque no tengan por ahora toda la exactitud, que solo puede resultar de un examen prolijo de cada caso, tengan por lo ménos la suficiente para que S. M. pueda formar idea de las reclamaciones, que por su parte tiene derecho á pretender del gobierno de los Estados Unidos por los perjuicios que los Agentes de este ó sus ciudadanos hayan ocasionado al Gobierno y vasallos españoles, en contravencion del derecho de gentes, y del tratado existente desde el dia de hoy. La investigacion presente no tiene por objecto el examinar la naturaleza de los agravios baxo su aspecto político, ni tampoco averiguar el grado de conveniencia ú omision que pueda haber habido de parte del gobierno ó sus Agentes en los agravios ó perjuicios ocasionados, sino el calificar la existencia de estos; estimar el importe de los daños causados; y suministrar los datos ó fundamentos, en que se apoye la prueba de los hechos. Este es el método que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, emplea para poner en claro los perjuicios ocasionados á él, y á sus ciudadanos por los Agentes del Gobierno ó vasallos españoles; y este mismo es el que S. M. desea se siga tambien por su parte. A este efecto quiere el rey que

por todos los Ministerios en los ramos de su respectiva comprension se proceda á hacer una averiguacion (aunque solo sea por aproximacion) de los perjuicios que al gobierno y vasallos españoles puedan haberse irrogado por parte de los Agentes del gobierno y Ciudadanos Americanos, en la época que queda referida; expidiendose al efecto las órdenes correspondientes á las autoridades dependientes de cada ministerio, para que puedan estár informadas de los hechos, sus efectos, y circunstancias. Como todavia no estamos en el caso de proceder á un examen ó liquidacion formal, y si solo en el de formar un cálculo por aproximacion, es la voluntad de S. M. que se evite cuidadosamente por ahora toda publicidad y anuncios sobre el particular, que pudieran, baxo otros conceptos, producir algun mal efecto; y si solo, que las autoridades y consulados de comercio respectivos, con las noticias que tengan ó adquieran, suministren aquellos datos que puedan servir, para formar el juicio por mayor, que por ahora se desea. Entre los perjuicios ocasionados por los Agentes del gobierno, y Ciudadanos Americanos, á la España y vasallos españoles, sobre los quales han de solicitarse indemnizaciones, deben tener lugar todos aquellos actos cometidos por Ciudadanos Américanos, que han tenido por objecto hostilizar las posesiones de S. M., y fomentar la sublevacion de aquellos dominios, desde la expedicion del traydor Francisco Miranda, en el año de 1806 hasta el presente. Debe por consiguiente incluirse el cálculo de los perjuicios ocasionados por las agresiones contra las Floridas y provincias internas, en los años de 1810, 1811, y siguientes en espediciones armadas y preparadas en el teritorio de los Estados Unidos, y dirigidas por ciudadanos de ellos, en todo, ó en parte: el daño ocasionado por espediciones marítimas de la misma especie que han contribuido á fomentar la sublevacion y auxiliar á los insurgentes en los diferentes puntos de la América española: los armamentos de Corsarios y otros buques en los Estados Unidos, que hayan hostilizado nuestro comercio; y por último cualquiera acto nacido en el territorio de los Estados Unidos, ó cometido por sus ciudadanos desde la citada época hasta el presente, cuyo efecto ha sido perjudicial al gobierno y vasallos españoles. Las autoridades, á quienes V. E. pida estos informes no deben perder de vista, que el objeto principal de esta investigacion no es tanto sobre la hostilidad de los actos en cuestion, como sobre sus efectos pecunarios, ó sea el cálculo de los perjuicios causados. Deben, pues, limitarse á investigar la certeza de los actos, su origen en el teritorio Américano, ó la cooperacion en ellos por Agentes del gobierno ó ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos: manifestar en lo que se ha contravenido por ellos al derecho de gentes, y á las estipulaciones del tratado existente, desde la época de la guerra que concluyó con la paz de 1801 hasta el presente: el importe de los perjuicios que por dichos actos hayan resultado al real erario, ó á los vasallos españoles; y la facilidad ó dificultad de producir una prueba competente de todo ello. Como es urgente el reunir estos datos, en el ministerio de mi cargo, y por ahora no se requiere toda la exactitud que seria necesaria, cuando llegase el caso de un examen ó liquidacion formal, quiere S. M. prevenga V. E. á las autoridades dependientes del Ministerio de su cargo procuren remitir cuanto antes, los datos ó noticias, que tengan ó adquieran sobre el asunto para que desde luego pueda formarse algun juicio sobre las indemnizaciones que S. M. puede pretender sin que esto impida el que despues con mas conocimiento puedan si fuere necesario, rectificarse y perfeccionarse los datos y noticias que se adquieran sobre el asunto: en la inteligencia de que con esta fecha comunico tambien por mi parte las ordenes correspondientes al Ministro y Consu-

les de S. M. en los Estados Unidos de América, para la misma averiguacion por parte de aquellos empleados en lo que respectivamente les corresponda.

Lo que de real orden traslado reservadamente á V. E. para su inteligencia, y gobierno, y pronta remision de los documentos que se expresan anteriormente. Dios guarde á á V. E. muchos años- Madrid 31 de de Julio de 1817. — *Eguia.* — Señor Virrey del Perú.

Es copia del original entregado por orden de S. E., el Supremo Director, á Mr. J. B. Prevost para presentarla al Presidente de los Estados Unidos del Norte. — *Irisarri.*

S. Jago of Chili 3 June 1818.

Received of the honorable the Secretary of State the original document of which the preceding is a true copy. — *J. B. Prevost.*

J. B. Prevost —

21

St. Jago de Chile June 20. 1818.

Sir Triplicate

The Ontario sailed from Valparaizo on the 14th inst. to proceed to Lima and from thence to the North West Coast where Capt. Biddle will have to perform the office contemplated by the President & have been fully set forth in my despatches of the 1st & 2d inst. Prior to his departure I enclosed a copy of the instructions to this Head and enjoined it upon him to adhere strictly to the principle conveyed & indicated in your note — I am persuaded that no difficulty will occur as I have taken pains to discover whether any force had been sent hither either Russian or English and am satisfied that none has been. Some shipping of Calliao having latterly ventured I could not consent to place myself at the discretion of Captain Biddle on the return of the ship to Lima: The instructions from the Navy department direct him to leave me at that place while those from your department give me a discretion as to residence which it may be all important to exercise at that moment —

The Cyane also accompanied by from Lima has returned without effecting his object; the want of an address sufficiently respectful, & other with some irritating circumstances induced this Government to act with great decision — An apology however has been given to him by the Rulers here & their readiness to

he exchange whenever the Vice King shall think proper to send a Depu-
tation differently cloked — It is indeed extraordinary that he should
have consented to expose his weakness by subscribing a letter soliciting
an armistice and yet withhold a superscription which might defeat
the attainment of his wishes — I despatched Mr Robins on in the
Corvette with a line stating the object of his visit to be analogous
to that of mine, and as being from the Vice King the same facilities
which had been promised to me in the prosecution of an appeal upon
the amicable settlement of the Canton and the Beaver, By the time I can
hear from him, the result of the expedition against Talcahuano
will be known, and I shall then shape my course to as the event
may be — After my departure from Valparaiso some violence
was committed by the Governor in taking by force one or more
Sailors out of each of the Merchantmen lying there in order to com-
plete the complement of men for the Cantara, the english Indiaman
which I have heretofore referred — Upon examining the documents
it appears that the Supreme Director gave the most prompt and
satisfactory orders to repair the mischief, but as it created some
excitement among our Countrymen and will probably reach your
department, I have requested Mr Worthington to enclose his Cor-
respondence on that subject — At the time the Government was

making efforts to compleat the complement of the Ships, the Royal army was advancing and its General issuing Anathemas against Foreigners, these threats produced so much alarm, that the English and American Merchants who had property embarked in the harbor contributed in proportion to their respective interests as the only means of securing a protection upon the departure of the Ontario — This interest has since ceased by the repayment on the part of the Government of the amount thus advanced by each individual and I should not have troubled you with the incident, but that the Consul of Mr Hale representing a wealthy house in New York, might be alledged against him as proceeding from other motives and thus deprive the Government of the services of a zealous active intelligent and meritorious officer

With every sentiment of respect and consideration I have the honor to be Sir

Your very humble Servt

J B Prevost

The Hon Je

John Quincy Adams

Secretary of State of

the United States

(Duplicate)

Prevost, Jr. B. June 20. 1818. A. Sage de Chile

Reed Dec. 2.

Ans. July 10, 1820.

Sir J. B. Prevost — St Josephs &c. White Lake July 25th 1813

23

Capt Hickey of the British N. Navy commanding the Blockade yesterday submitted to my inspection certain orders from his Government addressed to the Officer commanding on this station, instructing him to proceed forthwith to the Columbia River for the purpose of surrendering that place in conformity to the first article of the treaty of Ghent, to any one authorized on the part of the United States to receive the same possessions. This intelligence was so gratefull to me as forthwith the views of the Presidt that I was desirous to give immediate effect to the act, I proposed to Capt Hickey to accompany him to that River for the purpose. This Gentleman and the Officer with a corps daily under him he accordingly proceed tomorrow and I shall accordingly proceed tomorrow to the Post, there to embark for the contemplated voyage. On my return to this place I shall have to lay before you for the inspection of the President a general view of the position of this settlement so as to enable him to determine how far it ought to be cherished &c.

The original document of which I have taken notice in my letter of the 9th June is herewith transmitted. It was my intention

to have retained its prosperity until my return
but as that is now protracted to an indefinite
period I thought it more prudent to take
advantage of the opportunity presented by the
Ray of the American who sails directly for
Philadelphia. The countenance of the
military Government has since the Entry of the
Mayflower is thought by many to be an abuse of
power & causes much discontent. The Director fully
aware of this feeling and its dangerous tendency
has called a Convention to be shortly which he proposes
in a few days to submit to the approbation of
the people. It is not exactly the mode
in which the like instrument would obtain in
existence with us but I really believe it to
be the only course that can with safety be
pursued at this moment.

I have the honor to be sir with
every sentiment of respect & consideration
your very humble Servt

J W Prentiss

The Honble
John D Adams
Secretary of State &c

Prevost, J. B. – St. Iago de Chile, 8 July 1818

Rec? 1 Nov.

Ans? 10 July 1820.

I going to Columbia River with Capt. Hickey, of the Br. Navy, who will formally deliver up the settlement to the U. S. –

Military gov? in Chile disliked – a Const? preparing

Enclosure – Order of Spanish Gov? respecting aid of U. S. to the Patriots –

A CHART

of the Entrance into

COLUMBIA RIVER

on the North west Coast of

AMERICA

Cape Disappointment

Lat: 46° 17. 0" N.
Long. 123 54. 0" W.
Var. 2 points East.
Rise & fall of the Tides 4 feet
Strength of Tides Flood – 2½ feet
Ebb 4 –

→ Set of Flood tide
← Set of Ebb.

Cape Disappointment
North Breakers
Bakers Bank
Chenook Point
Point Ellice
Grays Bay
Southerly Breakers
Spit Bank
George's Shoal
Fort George
Point George
Tongue Point
Point Adams
Young River

Scale of Leagues
1 2 3

Chart of the entrance of Columbia River

Copy. Mr. Prevost's Letter of 6th Oct. to Columbia River 26

B.

Mr. J. Keith to J. B. Prevost.

Fort George, Columbia River
6th October 1818.

Sir,

Now that restitution of the Settlement has been made and that the Northwest Company are still allowed to occupy it in the prosecution of their Commercial pursuits, permit me to submit to you the following important Queries. To which I request a candid and explicit reply - whether or not you feel authorized on behalf of the United States to tender me any assurance or to afford any security that no abandonment or relinquishment of said Settlement will be claimed by your Government in favour of any of its Subjects to the ejectment and exclusion of said Northwest Company prior to the final decision of the right of Sovereignty to the Country between our respective Governments - And pending such discussion, as also in the event of

such

such Sovereignty being confirmed to the United States; may the North-West Company implicitly rely on the justice and equity of your Government, that adequate allowance will be made for any extension or amelioration of aforesaid Settlement or of the Trade dependent thereon of which circumstances may from time to time suggest the propriety.

I have the honour. &c.

(Signed) James Keith,
acting for Self and
North West Company.

Copy.

Mr. J. B. Prevost to Mr. James Keith.

Fort George, Columbia River,
6th. October 1818. –

Sir,

In answer to your Note of this morning I have the honour to state that the principal object of the President in sending me thus far, was to obtain such information of the place, of its accès and of its commercial importance as might enable him to submit to the consideration of Congress measures for the protection and extension of the Establishment – From hence you will perceive that until the Sense of the Government may be taken upon my report, any assurances I might offer to meet the wishes expressed by you, would be as unauthorized as unavailing.

I however, Sir, have no hesitation in saying that should it hereafter comport with the views of the Nation to foster the Settlement,

any

any claim of the Northwest Com-
-pany justified by the usages of
Nations will be liquidated with
great liberality: and that should
its policy induce a system of
exclusion it will never extend
to your removal without suffici-
-ent notice to prevent loss and
injury to the Company.

I cannot take my leave, Sir,
without expressing my approbation
of the manner in which an Establish-
ment so precarious has been managed,
nor without offering a hope that the
same judicious course may be
pursued under the change of Flag
for its success, until the pleasure
of the President can be known.

(signed) J. B. Prevost.

J. B. Prevost —
Recd 17 July 1819. Monte Rey New Californie 11 November 1818
34

Sir

In Conformity with mine of the 27th. July which I had the honor to address to your Department from Isinaa, I proceeded in his Britannic Majesty's Sloop of war Blossom to the mouth of the Columbia and entered the River on the first of October following — a few days thereafter Viz. on the sixth as you will perceive by referring to a copy of the act of surrender marked A. I received in the name and on the part of the United States the possession of the Establishment at Fort George made under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent by Captain Hickey of the Royal Navy in compliance with the orders of the Prince Regent for that purpose signified to him through the medium of the Earl of Bathurst — The British Flag was thereupon lowered and that of the United States hoisted in its stead, where it now waves in token both of possession and of Sovereignty —

The Establishment of which the annexed Sketch marked B. will give you a correct idea, has been considerably extended and improved by the Agents of the North West Company of Canada, who with Contemns to occupy and protect it under our Flag until it shall please the President to give orders for their Removal — I wish however to suggest, that to shew such disposition shall take place, time ought to be granted in a ratio with the distance to enable them to obtain the means of transporting the private property deposited there, consisting of dry Goods furs and implements of [illegible]

shortly after the ceremony of surrender. I received a Note on this subject from Mr. Keith the Gentleman and Whose signature accompanies that of Capt Hurley which together with a Copy of my answer also marked B. is submitted for your inspection a sense of justice would have dictated the assurance I have given him in reply, but I had a further motive which was that of abridging the apprehensions excited by the abrupt visit of the Ontario. It appeared to me prudent in this view to take no notice of the suggestion relative to a discussion of Boundary and in answering to avoid any intimation of immediate or of future removal as either might have induced him to form a Settlement elsewhere on the River and thus give rise to collisions between the two Governments which may now be wholly avoided — The Bay is spacious contains several anchoring places in a sufficient depth of Water and is by no means so difficult of Egress as has been represented — Those enjoying the exclusive Commerce have probably cherished an impression so favorable to their interests, growing out of the incomplete Survey of Lt Bouchette made under the orders of Sir Robert in 1792. — It is true that there is a Bar extending across the Mouth of the River, at either extremity of which are at times appalling Breakers, but it is equally true that it opens at the lowest Tides a depth of twenty one feet of Water through a passage as ample from them of nearly a League in width — The Beaver draw-ing more Water than the Ontario encountered a change of Wind while in the Channel, was compelled to let go the anchor and when again weighed to tack and beat in order to reach the Harbor, yet found a greater depth and met with no difficulty either then or on leaving the Bay — The Survey marked C. may be relied upon for its accuracy, the Bearings distances and Soundings were taken by Capt Hurley who was kind enough to lend himself to the accommodation and to favor me with his services, [illegible] the more intel-

resting as it does that with the aid of Buoys, the anchorage of almost any tonnage may be rendered secure — In addition to this it is impossible of entire defence because a Ship after passing the Bar in order to avoid the breaking of the Sea on one of the Banks is obliged to bear up directly for the Rock forming the Cape, at all times to approach within a Shot distance of its Base, and most frequently there to anchor — Thus a small Battery erected on this Point, in conjunction with the Surges on the opposite side would so endanger the approach as to deter an Enemy however hardy from the attempt — This Outlet the only one between the 38th and 53d degrees of Latitude, embraces the entire Range of Country from the Ocean to the Mountains, and its Interior unites the advantage of a Water Communication throughout by means of the many Streams tributary to the Columbia, two of which discharge opposite to each other within 25 leagues of the Port are navigable and nearly of equal Magnitude with this beautiful River — The ocean teems with the (Mustela lutris) Otter the Seal and the Whale while the Main land affords in innumerable quantities the (Ursus Luteus common Ours) the Bear, the Buffaloe and the whole Variety of Deer —

It has been observed by those exploring this Coast that the Climate to the Southward of 53. appears a mid step between that known in the same Latitude on the Eastern Side of the Continent — Without digressing to speculate upon the Cause I will merely state that such is particularly the fact in 46. 16. the Site of Fort George — The Mercury during the Winter seldom descends below the freezing Point, when it does so, is rarely Stationary for any Number of days, and the Severity of the Season is more determined

by the quantity of Water, thaw by its congelation — The Rains usually Comence with November and Continue to fall partially until the latter end of March or beginning of April — a benign Spring succeeds and when the Summer heat ob[illegible]aim, they are so tempered by Showers as seldom to suspend Vegetation. Would it luxuriant on my arrival and during a fortnight stay experienced no change of weather to what and its Crops in the Soil is good, also the Cereal grasses and Laborous plants may be cultivated with advantage and the Waters abound in Salmon Sturgeon and other varieties of Fish —

The Natives in appearance as well as in character differ essentially from those with us — They are less in Stature, more delicately formed and singular in the shape of the head, which in infancy is compressed between two small plates of wood or metal, so as in its growth to obtain the resemblance of a wedge — They are inquisitive, cheerful, sagacious, possess fewer of the vices attributed to the Savage and are less addicted to Cruelties in War; Scalping is unknown to them, and a Prisoner suffers the infliction of no other punishment than that of becoming Slave to the Captor, but as they neither sow nor reap, an Observer cannot easily discern in what the Security consists — The wants of the day are supplied by his own address in the use of the Bow and the Spear, while those of the other require the same efforts and equal Skill for their gratification —

The Language on this Side of the Falls bears a strong analogy with that of Otaiti, so much so that with the aid of a Spanish Vocabulary of the latter accompanying the Voyage of Vancouver, I could, after the imperfections of this mode of conveying and of obtaining sounds, express my wants and be perfectly understood — I met with several of the Natives who had been

were volunteered on board of some of my canoes in their journey across,
— two of whom had acquired a sufficient knowledge of our language, to
speak with some ease and were earnestly solicited to embark with us —

I regret that I could not collect sufficient data upon which to found an
estimate of the furs gathered on the Columbia, it was impossible for reasons
that are obvious — Humboldt has undertaken to number those of the otter
taken on the coast and shipped to China of which he assigns five sixths to the
Americans; he may be correct in the quantity, but I doubt whether the proportion
be quite so great, as it frequently happens that the English adventurer carries
his stock to our country new in order to participate in the benefit of a market
for a direct intercourse with which, he is excluded by the laws of his Country —

Perhaps I have gone too much into detail, but it appeared to me that by
exhibiting the importance of the positions as I found and fortified
the object of the President; that it was equally incumbent upon me to present
a view of the Country, of its Inhabitants, of its resources, of its approaches
and of its means of defence — I shall now conclude with the relation
of an occurrance which may and ought to assume the Coup d'Oeil adopted
and pursued at this Station —

The Speculations of Humboldt, his glowing descriptions of the soil and
climate of other Provinces, have probably given a new direction to the ambition
of Russia and determined its Emperor to the acquisition of Empire in America —
Made, 1816. the Settlements of this Power do not reach to the Southward of 55° lat.
and more by no consideration, although dignified by them with the title of Russian
America — In the commencement of that year two distinct establishments
were made by a different and of a more imposing character — The feudal

those on the Sandwich Islands, the Shew in this vicinity within a few leagues of St. Francisco the most northerly possession of Spain in 37.30. — The Sketch & subjoin marked D. was procured from a Member of the Government at this Place, from whom I also learned that this augmentation has sometimes become so considerable as to excite serious alarm — Two Russian Ships left this on their way thither a few days anterior to our arrival, the one having on board Mechanics of every description, together with Implements of Husbandry — We passed sufficiently near the Spot designed Fort, to distinguish the Cap with some precision and ascertained that it was an open road, a circumstance that renders the Position liable to many objections, if intended to be permanent, in other respects the choice is judicious for an infant Colonye — It enjoys a climate still milder than that of Columbia is environed by a beautiful Country and its proximity to an old Settlement enables the Russian to partake of the numerous Herds of Black Cattle and Horses that have been there multiplying for the last fifty years — The Port of St. Francis is one of the most commodious extensive and safe in the world, wholly without defences and in the neighborhood of a feeble dissipated and disaffected Population — Under all these circumstances may we not infer views of the early possession of this Harbor and ultimately of the Sovereignty of entire Californias? Surely the growth of a State on these Shores scarcely emerged from the Savage State, guided by a Chief who seeks not to emancipate, but to enthrall, is an event to be deprecated! an event the mere apprehension of which ought to excite the jealousies of the Republics of South and Central

induce the cautionary measure of preserving a Station which may serve as a barrier to a northern aggrandizement —

I have not been able to gather other information respecting the settlement at Astoria than that of an appearance of its existence, apparently corroborated by the visit of the two Ships to Hoop Islands in their route hither — The Russians are not yet such enterprizing Navigators as to augment their risks by extending a voyage several thousand miles without an object and such was the case in this instance, unless connected with the settlement as they had sailed from Lima abundantly supplied a few weeks prior to my first visit to that City in April last —

These Islands yield the Sandal Wood so much esteemed in China and have been resorted to by our vessels for years past, not only in search of this valuable article, but of the necessary stock of fresh provisions to supply the Crews during their cruize on the North West Coast — How far this latter comfort may be affected hereafter by this encroachment is also a subject for the consideration of the President —

I have taken the liberty to enclose a note marked E. of the authorities Spanish as well as English, that have fallen under my view, illustrating the discovery of the Columbia by Mr Gray in 1791. Its subsequent occupation in 1811. by which the sovereignty of the Country was completed to the exclusion of any European Claimant, is a part of which the surrender of the late establishment on the River is conclusive evidence

I have the honor to be with great consideration Your very humble Servt

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams Secretary of State.

/a/ chart of the discoveries of Perez in Nootka Sound published by order of the Congress in 1802.
referred to by Humboldt in his view of New Spain Vol. 1 page 270. 2d Vol. /note/ —

82.

Fort George Columbia River 6 October 1818.

J. B. Prevost Esq.

Sir

Now that restitution of the Settlement has been made and the North West Company are thus allowed to occupy it in the prosecution of their Commercial concerns, permit me to submit to you the following important queries, which I request a candid and explicit reply.

Whether or not you feel authorized on behalf of the Agt[ent] to tender me any assurance or to afford any security that no abandonment or relinquishment of said Settlement will be claimed by your Government in favor of any of its Subjects. The ejectment and exclusion of said North West Company prior to the final decision of the right of Sovereignty to the Country between our respective governments — and pending such discussion as also in the event of such Sovereignty being confirmed to the U. States, may the North West Company implicitly rely on the justice and Equity of your Government that adequate allowance will be made for any extension or amelioration of aforesaid Settlement or of the trade dependent thereon of which circumstances may from time to time suggest the propriety

I have the honor &c.

James Keith acting for self and
N. W. Company

Answer

Fort George Columbia River 6 Oct[obe]r 1818.

Sir

In answer to your note of this morning I have the honor to state that the principal object of the President in sending me thus far was to obtain such information of the place, of its capabilities of its commercial importance as might enable him to submit to the consideration of Congress measures for the protection and extension of the establishment — From

hence you will perceive that until the sense of the Government may be taken upon my report any assurances I might offer to meet the wishes expressed by you would be as unauthorized as unavailing

However sir I have no hesitation in saying that should it hereafter comport with the views of the Nation to foster the settlement any claims of the North West Company justified by the usages of nations will be liquidated with great Liberality; and that should its policy indicate a system of exclusion it will never extend beyond removal without sufficient notice to prevent loss and injury to the Company

I cannot take my leave sir without expressing my approbation of the manner in which an establishment so precarious has been managed nor without having a hope that the same judicious course may be pursued under the change of flag, for its security until the pleasure of the People can be known

Signed J B Prevost

J. Keith Esq

B. Copies of letters between
S. Keith & J. B Provost

M. M. Provosts of 11th
Nov 1818.

Copy of act of Surrender —

In obedience to the Commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent signified in a despatch from the Right honorable Earl Bathurst addressed to the Partners or Agents of the North West Company bearing date 27 January and in obedience to subsequent orders dated 26 May last from Wm. H. Sheriff Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Andromache

We the Undersigned do in Conformity to the first article of the Treaty of Ghent restore to the Government of the United States thro' its Agent J. B. Prevost Esq. the Settlement of Fort George on the River Columbia

Given under our hands in Triplicate at Fort George Columbia River this sixth Day of October 1818

Signed

F. Hickey Capt. of his Majesty's Ship Blossom

James Keith of the North W. Company

I do hereby acknowledge to have this day received on behalf of the Government of the U States, the possession of the Settlement designated on the other side in Conformity to the first article of the Treaty of Ghent. Given under my hand in Triplicate at Fort George Columbia River this 6. Octob. 1818

Signed J B Prevost

A. Copy act of Surrender
of Fort Erie 6. Octob. 1814.

In M. Provosts of 11 Nov 1818.

Note of authorities establishing the discovery claim of R. Gray

Relacion del Viage hecho por las Goletas Sutil y Mexicana
in 1792. published by order of the King of Spain in 1802 - page 157.
Introduct.n page 95.

Chart accompanying the work in which the Mouth of the River
is stated to be an indent or entrance seen by Haceta and Quadra when
the discovery is ascribed by the Spaniards

Maurelli the Pilot & the Cutter also wrote an account of the voyage
this work has been translated by Barrington and is referred to
in the Introduction to Vancouver

Van Couver 1.st Vol. plate 210. 214. 215.

2.d Vol 74. observations incorporated with the report of L. Broughton
Mears. who also perceived the indent but from not finding
a passage or safe entrance name the northern point Cape
disappointment which it well may.

E.

Authorities as to Discovery of Columbia —

Mr W. Provost's of 11th Nov 1818

5

Spec. Agents. — to So. America — J. W. Prevost. [P] 28

My dear Morris — The situation of this place has determined one of our ships to sail almost without notice and I have scarcely time to say a word to the Government — The Patriots are daily expected — Lord Cochrane commands their fleet and I trust will not meet with great resistance

Recollect that you have my full authority to receive any monies from the Secretary of State Sue Bruen on account of my salary and wages for the expenses of my Children — If it should not have reached you from Chile enclose this note — My best affections accompany you all

J. W. Prevost

Lima 15th Jan.y 1819. (J. B. Prevost.)

Recd 3 July.

38

Duplicate

Lima 15 Jan.y 1819.

Sir

I have the honor to announce my arrival at this place and to enclose the recall of the Tour to the North W.t Coast written at Monte Rey — I have added a copy of the sentence of restoration in the Case of the Canton and I hope I shall have time to obtain and transmit one that of the Beaver. These Vessels are now in the possession of their respective Captains and prepared for sea — The government is not in a situation to expend the value of the property or indeed any portion of it and I have directed the claims to be liquidated in order that I may forward them by our Department — The Patriots are daily expected under San Martin who will be accompanied by Lord Cochrane as Admiral of the Fleet — I do not perceive preparations to receive the force anticipated — The consternation is great and the depression beyond description —

I regret that I cannot enter into details as the vessel by which this is to be conveyed is already under way —

Capt.n Shirreff has in every instance assisted our Countrymen during my absence and I take great pleasure in forwarding the Copy of an address which he received I have the honor to be Sir with great consideration Yr very humble Servt

J B Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State

Washington

(dupl.)

Prevost, John B. — Lima, 13 Jan.y 1819.

Rec.d 9. July.
Ans.d 10 July 1820.

Arrival at Lima —
cases of the Canton & Beaver[illegible] value cannot be refunded now[illegible]
attack on Lima expected — great fears —

Enclosures — His letter of Nov. 11 (dupl.)
Sentence restoring the Canton —
Address to Capt. Shirreff —

Copy.

40

St. Iago de Chile 17 March 1819.

Sir

I had the honor yesterday to receive your note on the subject of Capt Biddle — I cannot exceedingly regret any circumstance should have arisen to create an unfriendly feeling toward an Officer of the U States and shall hasten to transmit to the Department of State for the early consideration of the President the communication you have thought proper to make to gether with the accompanying documents

I pray you to accept assurance of my high consideration and to believe me with every sentiment of respect — Your Most Obed. & very humble Sert

J. B. Rodgers

The Hon. ble

Joaquin de Echeverria

Secretary of State of Chile

Mem. of the two Cases of Aggression referred to in mine of the 17th March 1819.

1st

The Ship Eliza Barker of New York Paddock Master while employed in the Whale Fishery on the Pacific Ocean during the last year was met by two Spanish Ships of War viz the Corvette Velos and an armed Schooner acting under the orders of the Commandant of the Velos — The Commander and part of the Crew of the Schooner forcibly boarded the Eliza after firing upon her and took out the Master and Crew, and then proceeded to plunder the Ship of Stores and Clothing to the value of about 1500 $. — That after several hours of detention having received every species of insult they were permitted to return on board without any compensation offered or made for the Robbery —

2d

The Ship Criterion of Nantucket Brown Master while actually engaged in taking a Whale with the her Boats employed for the purpose was fired upon by the Venganza Frigate of 44 guns that the immediately bore to, when the Frigate directed its fire at the Boats and by continuing it so endangered the lives of the Crew — that they were obliged to abandon the Whale — That

they were then compelled Boys on board the Vengeance and were there detained several hours without receiving the least explanation or Satisfaction for the outrage.

Mem. relative to oppressions upon the Fur Traders.

A 38 Copies to accompany [illegible]

upon our Whaling Trips, a repetition of which will not now take place — They are not of magnitude ab to the amount of hundred, but the injury is incalculable, because by depriving the Whaler of his bread & Water, he may lose the whole seals on in securing his supply. I shall furnish Capt. Downes with a memorandum of the cases which have reached me and will at the same time intimate to him the propriety of making known to the several Spanish authorities on the Coast his instructions as to this class of our citizens, together with his determination to protect them from the outrages to which they have been subject — I have taken pains during my voyage to ascertain the number of vessels of this description now in these seas and I think I may fairly compute them at one hundred american and thirty english —

I omitted in my last to touch upon the subject of Capt. Hickey whose attention and kindness throughout a voyage of six months had been unceasing — When he first proposed to me to accompany him I hinted at the propriety of furnishing a portion of the supplies, he refused to listen to me saying that he had an abundance and that he was only complying with the friendly intentions of his Government by receiving me as a Passenger — If the course I have taken shall have met the views of the President, may not some expression of approbation of the Minister at Washington prove acceptable to Capt. Hickey — I ought to apologize for the intimation but I feel so

sensibly the obligation to this Gentleman and that I could not suffer his hospitalities to pass without notice —

Shortly after leaving Callao we met the Patriot Fleet consisting of three Frigates under the command of Lo Cochrane on his way to destroy the Spanish Ships of war at anchor in that Harbor — The result is not yet known, but unless thwarted by the winds I have little doubt of his success —

There has been an Agent here for some months past sent from the King of Sweden and although he has been authorized to make secret professions of friendship in the name of his Master, yet from several circumstances I am inclined to believe that his visit is one entirely of observation for the Emperor of Russia — He is of acute and discerning mind, of good address, familiar with the language and prospects of our enterprize — He has visited the whole extent of Chile and will leave this in a few days

with every sentiment of consideration

I have the honor to be Sir your very humble

J B Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State

of the United States

Washington

Recd 29 Aug.
Ans. 10 Sept. 1820

Minister Plen. B. Aires to Chile, to March 1819.

J. B. Prevost —

Recd 29 May.

43

Duplicate

St Iago de Chile 20 March 1819.

Sir

Learning at Lima that the last visit of Capt. Biddle had caused much excitement at Valparaiso, I thought it best to take advantage of a passage offered me by Capt. Shirley and to proceed forthwith to this City — It is indeed true that feelings very different from those which prevailed when I left this, are now indulged towards my Countrymen and unfortunately the letters received by the Andromache have not been of a character to appease them — It appears that one of the Passengers introduced into the Harbor was an Officer of distinction and nephew of the Vice King, and that he actually abused the confidence of Capt. Biddle by detailing the unprepared State of the Preparations for invasion —

This Intelligence together with the facts which they before possessed has induced the Secretary of State to address a note to me for the consideration of the President, a copy of which I have now the honor to subjoin — I did not feel myself authorized to enter into any discussions with him and of course confined my reply to a simple acknowledgment of its receipt, a copy of which

is also herewith transmitted —

I know not what may be the view of the President upon the communication now submitted to his view, nor do I know the course he may be pleased to adopt in relation to this Government but I must hope that the circumstance will suggest the propriety of some general order prohibiting ships of war hereafter commissioned or freighted the property of Foreigners and especially of Belligerents — It is a practice that has of late years crept into the British Navy, a practice destructive of the public service, the proud sense of duty is silenced by the prospect of gain, a station is esteemed not so much for its dangers as for its profit, and the destination of a ship is changed, or a cruize protracted to the attainment of an object always involving the dignity of its Flag and too often its neutrality — At best the whole is a covert smuggling and midnight transaction, in direct opposition to the laws of the land So that the Flag intended for the protection of the rights of its own citizens is engaged by its Commander in violating those of the Power upon whom it was contemplated to operate, and he while claiming redress for injuries sustained is committing wrongs for which he ought equally to answer — I am gratified that the President has thought proper to station the Macedonian on this coast as several depredations have lately been committed by the Spanish Cruizers

B. al Prevosto 28 de Mayo 1819. 94

Mui Señor Mio

Los notorios sentimientos de V.M. en favor de la causa americana, y el no haber en este Pais ningun Ministro publico de los Estados Unidos dela America del Norte, por cuyo conducto se pudiera elevar a aquel Gobierno las justas quejas que este ha formado de la conducta del Caballero Biddle, Comandante de la Corbeta Norte americana Ontario, me inducen a tomarme la libertad de manifestar a V.M. privadamente mis sentimientos sobre esta materia, confiado en que de alguna manera se hara patente al Señor Presidente Monroe lo que ha sucedido — El Capitan Biddle ha faltado a las reglas que el derecho de Gentes prescribe a una Potencia neutral entre dos Beligerantes, condesciendo abordo de su Corbeta segun manifiesta el documento N.º1. que tengo la honra de acompañar a V.M. en Copia, no solo propiedades enemigas, sino tambien Pasageros y Espias que estuviesen al ancla en Valparaizo a bordo de la misma Corbeta Ontario.

No ignora V.M. que la ley de las Naciones asemeja los Buques de guerra neutrales de las reglas prescriptas a los mercantes bajo la suposicion de que, obrando sus Comandantes bajo las ordenes inmediatas de su Gobierno, se comportaran siempre con arreglo a los principios de buena fé y de equidad, que deben servir de

base a todo Gobierno — Bajo este punto de vista, fue con nuestra sorpresa al ver que el Caballero Biddle había faltado de un modo inescusable a las leyes de la Neutralidad; y seguramente este Gobierno habría tomado la satisfaccion debida de este agravio como pudo haberlo hecho, teniendo de su parte la razon y la fuerza, a no estar firmemente persuadido de que la conducta del Caballero Biddle estaba en directa oposicion con los sentimientos y las ordenes del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos —

Esa conducta ha sido para nosotros motivo de la mayor sorpresa, cuanto que teniamos menos razon de esperar semejante proceder del oficial de una Nacion, que tiene tanta analogia con la nuestra sobre el origen principios y objeto de la revolucion y sus consecuencias han sido las mas fatales, en razon de que el exemplo ha abierto una gran brécha a muchos derechos como potencia beligerante — En efecto el Comandante de la Fragata de S. M. B. andomada el Caballero Rhieff, animado sin duda por el exemplar del Caballero Biddle, ha sacado del Callao cantidades considerables para Inglaterra o a bordo de su mismo Bagel o de los otros que obran bajo sus ordenes; y es ocioso tratar de demonstrar a V.M los graves perjuicios que se siguieran a la causa general de la America, de la continuacion de semejantes operaciones —

Si este Gobierno no habria atemperado la efervescencia de este Pueblo por la conducta del Caballero Biddle en Lima

Desembarco de Kosprayzig con el Comisionado del Virey, Olhaberriaga y Blanco, se hubiera visto en el conflicto de prohibición al Caballero Biddle la entrada en ninguno de nuestros Puertos en su atterrizaje de Lima, o de contradecir el celo justo de los Ciudadanos agraviados por la violación del derecho de Neutralidad, tan respetuosamente establecido en el mensage del Presidente Monroe, respecto a la presente lucha entre la America y la España — El Pueblo de Chile no ignoraba que el Caballero Biddle habia recibido de manos del Virey del Peru una Espada de valor, en premio de su comportacion con el Comisionado Olhaberriaga y Blanco, cuando le condujo abordo de su Buque; y el Pueblo no ignoraba que aquella mision envolvia una Maniobra de Espionage bajo la salvaguardia de un Pabellon Neutral — Por consiguiente, que Podria oponer el Gobierno a las quejas que llego a escuchar sobre tan extraña conducta del Caballero Biddle

Si los sentimientos del Gobierno y de los Ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos no fuesen menos notorios, si estos respetados no hubiesen descubierto que se conmovian espontaneamente cuando sus Derechos como Potencia Beligerante, habriamos librado todos medios la reparacion de nuestra Injuria; pero considerando que el Gobierno y los Ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos desaprobarian altamente la conducta del Caballero Biddle, he creido de mi Deber responder a V.S. con Candor estos hechos esperando

[illegible] digna de atencion en la República del Norte, cuya libertad
y gloria [illegible] la grangearon [illegible] del Nuevo Mundo.

Bajo el Nº 2 acompaño a V.S. la traduccion literal
que se publicó en aquella Gazeta de los oficios que pasaron entre
nuestro vice almirante Lord Cochrane y el Caballero Forde en
puerto de Valparaiso negado el último á saludar el Pabellon
nacional y V.S. podrá juzgar por sí mismo, al leer la
correspondencia, de que parte está la inconsecuencia.

Tenga la honra de ofrecerme á V.S. con la
mas alta consideracion

B.L.M. Joaquin de Echeverria

Santiago de Chile 16 de Secretary of State
Marzo de 1819.

J. H. Prevost Esquire

Copy of this & Secretary of State
to Mr. Prevost & Cash Book
16 March 1819

Recd 13th Decr. J. B. Prevost — 46

Duplicate

Ft Jago de Chile April 12th 1819

Sir

By the enclosed memorandum which ought to have accompanied my former of the 20th ulto. you will be enabled to judge of the nature of the aggression which I therein refer — The master of the Ship Eliza Barker proceeded immediately to Lima in order to obtain reparation through the medium of Capt Biddle who understand returned home after only from the Viceroy on the subject, but as he left the Port on the Morning day the Master was ordered to remain, and there would have been detained until my return from the North West Coast had not Capt Shirreff interfered and procured for him leave to pursue his Voyage. I have forwarded instructions to him as well as to Capt Brown Master of the Protector at the first Port into which they may enter for refreshments and to furnish me with an exact estimate of the injury sustained —

During my late residence of three weeks at Lima I had every opportunity of mixing with the Inhabitants and I did so as much as Prudence at a moment when so many adverse feelings prevail — It appeared to me that except among the higher Orders of the Church, the Officers of the Holy Inquisition and the Dependants upon the Government who compose the greater portion of the Spanish Population, the Spirit of

revolution pervades generally and with an ardor that requires all the
vigilance of the Vice King to prevent an explosion — They are fully
sensible of the disadvantages moral and political under which they
labor and seek a change not merely for the purpose of freeing themselves
from the restraints imposed by Spain, but of ameliorating the State of
Society and on the influence of a Government to be founded on liberal Basis.
There are many men of distinction among them possessing considerable
political knowledge who have given this direction to public sentiment,
whose wisdom and influence may prove highly beneficial when circumstances
shall hereafter permit the experiment —

A strong feeling growing out of Country exists here as elsewhere
towards the People of the United States and I can speak that I never visited
a Family in Lima however hostile were the Enmities and prejudices
of the Parent Spaniard, but that the Children greeted me with the
title of their Countrymen and expressed a pride in the relation —

The Vice King during my absence expressed himself in a way to reach
me, with some warmth on the Presidents Message, the Message in many
ayres and the conduct of those Gentlemen while there, I thought proper
to take notice of it and accordingly in one of my visits to the Palace
introduced the subject by relating particulars what I had heard. He
in part avowed his sentiments, when I told him that the President
was fully sensible of our Duties as a Nation and had acted in strict con-
formance with them by the course which he had been pleased to

adopts in the present contest — That our relations with Europe were merely those of friendship and the same would be extended to and maintained with any Power that would rise on this Continent — After which I saw him but once in an interview of Ceremony on my return from the North W. Coast, no cause of Complaint occurring during my stay to render a second one necessary —

The Invasion of that Country has been delayed and the preparations retarded by events that could not have been foreseen. The news from Spain of an Expedition about sailing directly for Buenos Ayres, induced that Government to order the Troops in the neighborhood of Potosi as well as those within this District to approach so as to be concentrated at any moment of exigency and San Martin for the same reason was compelled to remain on the other side of the Andes — This Storm has at length dispersed and I am apprized that the General returns near Walk to this City with an intention of putting every thing in readiness for embarkation on the arrival of the Fleet — I should however doubt from what I can collect whether he will give effect to those views until the election of a new Director in Buenos Ayres is taken place upon the resignation of the present Incumbent, an event daily expected —

The energies of this brave and patriotic Portion of the Continent have been in Part paralized by the war with Portugal, which has given rise to depredations of every kind and the Government while obliged to be on the alert against the Invader of this Predatory

Chief has equally to contend with a powerful party in opposition who believe his objects is the same and respect the war as unnecessary — They cannot be relieved from this dilemma but by a change of the first Magistrate and I learn in confidence that it is contemplated to place San Martin in the Directorial Chair with powers to name a Deputy during his absence on Military Duty — If such should be the case he will accept with that condition and the most salutary consequences may be anticipated as he possesses the entire confidence of Artigas and can lead them determine & Chiloe without sacrifices. An event of the more importance at this moment as it will inspire a greater confidence in Peru and determine the revolution there at sight of the Patriot Army. — They will now have to contend with a Force that did not exist six months ago — a body has been collected and organized by the Viceroy consisting of Cross Men, deficient however in Officers and mostly composed of Natives, Blacks and Indians — It may be doubted whether reliance can be placed upon the Fidelity of such materials in a contest of this kind, but there they are and on the banks of the Pisco and must be the struggle to decide the immediate liberation of Peru and the entire independence of South America

No Communication has yet been received from Lt Cochrane must is anticipated and something important must be done by him to meet the public feeling and to support his reputation he has the entire Control of the Naval and may do infinite mis-

-chief of the Enemy. - The passage from Callao to the Port of Valparaiso generally consumes thirty days and on that account may not have justified his parting with one of the Frigates for such a length of time merely to report progress when he will be compelled to return shortly to renew his stock of provisions —

On the return of Capt Downes from a short Cruize I went to the Port to communicate to him such Objects as appeared to me particularly to claim his attention and to advise with him as to the course best calculated to allay feelings that ought never to have been excited - He appears perfectly to coincide with me and I have been excited - He appears perfectly to coincide with me and I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct he has observed - He together with several of his Officers accompanied me on my return hither and by associating with the members of the Government during a stay of 24 hours he has sensibly diminished those jealousies which had been extended to him — The late work of Depradt on the Revolution has also had a happy tendency, he contrasts the crooked policy of Europe with the manly ground taken by the President and applauds his conduct throughout - It is the more needed as proceeding from the Pen of a Foreigner —

Mr. John Higginson of Boston is solicitous to obtain the Consulate at Lima when it shall please the President to name one, he is personally known to most of the Officers of Government

at Washington and prospers the qualifications necessary to fit it with honor to his Country — I would submit to the consideration of the President the propriety of ordering some one at the Port of Valparaiso to supply the Frigates in that station — I mention that Port as the only place except Talcahuano on the whole Coast south of Monte Bay in 36 south, in which provisions may be settled for, as to keep and be fit for use at sea — Indeed here the Climate only permits it during the winter season and they must be especially ordered and superintended to render them serviceable — This cannot be performed by a Purser whose presence is required on board and who must necessarily be absent at the only time when the purchases ought to be made for the purpose — Provisions are here abundant and cheap — Wells has been extremely useful to Capt. Downes hitherto, but as it is no part of his duty, it cannot be expected that he will continue kindly or pay that attention to the thing necessary without some compensation — He is the same Person whom I recommended to the notice of the President on a former occasion and his Friends in New York Messrs. Palmer and Palmer will enter into any security for him the regulations of the Department may require — With every Sentiment of Consideration

I have the honor to be Sir Your very humble Servt

I. D. Porter

The Hon.
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington —

(dup.)

Prevost, John B. – St. Iago de Chile, 12 April 1819. [15]

Rec.d 13 Dec.

Ans.d 10 July 1820.

In Mr Prevosts Duplicate of 12 Sep: 1819.

Mem. of the Case of aggression referred to in Mr Pinckney's Note of the 20th March 1821

49

1st The Ship Eliza Barker of New York Paddock Master while employed in the Whale Fishery on the Pacific ocean during the latter part of the last year was met by two Spanish Ships of War by the Corvette Ship Velos and an armed Schooner acting under the orders of the Commander of the Velos — The Commander and part of the Crew of the Schooner forcibly boarded the Eliza after firing upon her and took out the Master and Crew and then proceeded to plunder the Ship of Stores and Clothing to the value of about $. 1500. That after several hours of detention having received every species of insult, they were permitted to return on board but without any Compensation for the Robbery.

2dly The Ship Criterion of Nantucket Brown Master while actually engaged in taking a Whale with all her boats employed for the purpose was fired upon by the Venganza a Frigate of 44 guns — That she immediately hove to, when the Frigate directed its fire at the Boats and so endangered the lives of the Crew that they were obliged to abandon the Whale — That they were then Compelled to go on board the Venganza and were then detained several hours without any explanation or satisfaction for the outrage Committed.

Ln J.B. Prevost's of 12 April 1814 (duck)

52

St. Jago de Chile August 20. 1819.

My dear Sir

The news communicated by Mr Hill had reached me earlier through another Channel and I should have written by that, but that I supposed you answer on the way in reply to the solicitation of the Government founded on Saturday last —

I should not the contents of the Note of the 14th of July from Viscount Castlereagh to the Duke of Wellington which you have sent me, have surprised me, for I had long since viewed the whole question in the light in which it is there placed, and I regretted the result in this case as I do in every other, but I do not think that any Minister could have acted otherwise under the circumstances —

In this Part of the World we could not remain neutral in the present contest between Spain & her Colonies, for this Country is in fact the Theatre on which the principles of the Revolution are to be tried, and the Chilenos are not to be blamed for having taken the part which they have taken, for they have been driven to it by the conduct of the Spaniards themselves, who have not only refused to acknowledge the Independence which they had declared, but have carried on the war in a manner which has left no alternative to the Chilenos but that of submitting to the most cruel tyranny or of resisting it to the last extremity —

In this Part of the World we could not remain neutral in the present contest between Spain & her Colonies, for this Country is in fact the Theatre on which the principles of the Revolution are to be tried, and the Chilenos are not to be blamed for having taken the part which they have taken, for they have been driven to it by the conduct of the Spaniards themselves, who have not only refused to acknowledge the Independence which they had declared, but have carried on the war in a manner which has left no alternative to the Chilenos but that of submitting to the most cruel tyranny or of resisting it to the last extremity —

I think that we could not with propriety blockade any Ports of Chile in the present situation of affairs, for we could not be in the situation of Great Britain in this Country, as the Blockade was established by the Spaniards before the Revolution, and as the Blockade was not only declared but carried into effect by force enough to contend for Principles when they should have been violated by the Enemy, and in the execution of this Government could not

That part of the Instruction which refers to the Ports

of Cattle can have no influence either immediate or remote, I consider it only as an act in order to free them from the inconveniencies which they may subject themselves to by an extended delay — The property of an Enemy found on board of a Merchant is always subject of siege according to the law of Nations and hence arising the right of a Belligerent to arrest and detain a suspected ship into some Port for judicial investigation, subject however to damages for the detention when the fact cannot be established —

— It was never intended by your Decree to invalidate this right nor do I believe that the very suspicion, your interference in this business has excited only to remove a calamity and what the Ships in question the agency that and the Records will subject of this case can between the two Governments —

As I did not receive any letter by your private Secretary of State, I can only offer my impressions of the state of the Republick in sending hither a Force, Thereby not to stop the attempts of any Foreign Power to claim Authority over Texas as have taken from the Americans and are either confined or shipped into the Service of Spain and Cuba especially so that that Republick stands in Captivity engaged in the Fisheries —

If my views are correct, as otherwise has reached me I suppose your immediate presence is called — The case of Mr Stephen Girard submitted upon last evidence for Reparation, that subject you have

accompany your demand with some document estimating the injury sustained, the application will be forthwith made —

It is an incontrovertible fact that the British Ships of war got Lima principally for the purpose of receiving on board specie the property of the Enemy and of transporting it to place of safety — Of what can all complaint upon this principle other than as it relates to their neutrality of which I do not hesitate to say it is a gross violation — The Government here are particularly solicitous to obtain the Admiralty and earnest hope I do so but by your acquiescence — If you persevere in the original destination he will follow — I know not whether I have said enough I presume you desire me but have said thus much simply that you may see my opinion and whatever may be the result be assured I shall have entire confidence in your decision.

I am Sir
Yours
Signed J B Prevost

John R. Downes Esq.
Capt. of the Navy of the United States
Commanding the Macedonian
Valparaiso

(triplicate)
to Capt. Downes

Prevost, John B. at Iago de Chile, 20 April 1819.

Rec? (22 Nov) in his letter of 16 May 1819.

50

that it will not be delayed beyond the middle of this month

The Bearer has the age and character and ability that I could wish in the Office which he asks — He has now one of the same in my Office which would be vacant if he should obtain this place and permanently so — I have the honor to be with great consideration Your most obedient Servant

I. B. Prevost

The Hon. Mr. J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State
Washington

(triplicate)

Prevost John B. – St. Jago de Chile, 16 May 1819.

Rec.d 22 Nov.

Ans.d 10 July 1820.

Attack on, and blockade of Callao

Mr. P. protested agt. paper blockades –

Capt. Downes requested to defer his visit to Lima –

B. Ayres – change of Director –

Chile Govt. stable

Enclosures. A. Note to Masters of Vessels. (not rec.d I.B.)

[B.] Mr. P. to Capt. Downes.

J. B. Prevost –
Duplicate

54

St. Jago de Chile July 3d 1819.

Sir

On the 18th ultimo Lord Cochrane entered the Port of Valparaiso leaving a small Sloop of war to continue the Blockade of Lima and bringing with him about $ 130.000. Together with some prizes among which is the Montezuma and Spanish Packet boat as soon as I could ascertain the fact of this capture, I went thither to obtain the particulars so as to judge of the propriety of instructing Mr Pinkney to demand its immediate surrender – The circumstances however disclosed did not warrant any deviation from the common course and a letter was written by Mr Pinkney stating his intention to claim both Vessel and Cargo as soon as a competent Tribunal should be established for the purpose – He did so and received an answer of which a copy is enclosed – No efforts will be spared on his part to extricate the property although I am induced to believe they will prove unavailing as he has not only to contend with the principle of introducing articles contraband of war, but moreover it is said / void even of interest in the Enemy – When once the whole facts are disclosed and the allegations which have taken a specific shape

I wish respectfully to transmit to the Department copies of the proceedings together with the [illegible] of the decision —

The return of the Fleet was not anticipated as the Government had sent a Vessel laden with Provisions for its supply — It appears that sometime in the latter end of April Lt Cochrane left the Squadron before Callao under the command of Blanco the Vice Admiral and proceeded with his Frigate to the North ward for the purpose of intercepting the Fleet of Peru by April — his stay having been prolonged a few days beyond the usual term of the voyage Blanco thought proper to return to this Port in search of Provisions and thus missed the Vessel sent to his relief — His Lordship not finding the Squadron on his return at its station, nor receiving any intimation of its direction during a stay of three weeks off the harbor determined to proceed further — Notwithstanding public expectation has by no means been satisfied, yet the dismay caused by the presence of the Fleet on the Coast of Peru together with the security it offers to the commerce of this Country has given it great power and every exertion is making for its augmentation — Materials are preparing for the burning of the Spanish ships, and in such forwardness that I think it may get out in about three weeks my successor in Force by the Frigate which has lately arrived from Buenos Ayres —

The Solicitations of his Lordship appeared to have failed

Morpley upon the Country now but whether his Captures are to be adjudged Prize or not to be determined - he must do something more in the next Cruize than get the Prize money from Admiral or he will not sustain his pretensions - Jealousies are already awakened and the plunder of a few Individuals detailed in an illiberal communication will not fail in to allay them -

As the Blockade of Lisbon is about to be renewed a question which has been agitated here, will again arise, as to the right of Ships of war to enter; I know not whether by the Usages of Nations it is permitted, but if so, I am persuaded that it has been suggested in from want of consideration only - although the idea of excluding Supplies may have confined the exercise of this Power to Merchantmen, yet the principle upon which it is founded justifies its extension to National Vessels - The temporary sovereignty assumed by a Force competent to a Blockade involves generally a discretion as to all intercourse and consequently authorizes the prohibition of such as may operate injuriously - If the present occasion for Instructions are not necessary because Capt Searcy on his return exercises the right claimed by him with the consent of this Government hereafter it may not be so and if the Dangers here meet Admiral I am satisfied it will receive your consideration -

The Health of San Martin has been such latterly as to prevent

his crossing the Mountains or indeed from taking any official part in the affairs of his Country; unfortunately at a moment of intense interest he has been obliged to undergo an operation of the most dangerous kind. It is said to have been successfully performed and every hope is entertained that he will soon be enabled to resume his command. It is true that there are those fully competent to lead the Expedition, but the reputation acquired by the General has rendered his personal confidence in Peru, and there it is of the importance that he should accompany the Force to be sent thither.

The changes brought about in one short twelve month are almost incredible; on my arrival all was dismay and consternation; the Flag of Chile was not known at its Ports, the Squadron of the Enemy was daily in sight and 5000 Marauders were penetrating into the Heart of the Country, at this period all is confidence, the Patriot Flag waves in triumph on the Ocean and a squadron of forty large ships maintains its sway, while an equal number of Troops are prepared for the Invasion of Peru

I have the honor to be with
every sentiment of respect
Your most obed. & very humble Servt

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

J. B. Prevost

Recd. 20 Feb.
Answ. 25 Feb. R. Asking a dismissal 1819.

Recd 16 Jan: 1820.

Valparaiso Sept. 13th. 1819.

Sir

a Tribunal was established and a hearing had which terminated in the condemnation of the Montezuma & of the Cargo, it is however necessary that I should enter into a detail of the circumstances accompanying this case as will with transmit a copy of the proceedings as soon as they can be obtained for the fuller information of your Department. It appears also that a considerable portion of the Specie brought in by the Fleet was taken from the boat out of a French Ship and part from an American named Smith Master of the Schooner Macedonian while conveying it by Land from Lima to one of the Northern Ports - The Captors allege it to be the property of the Enemy and hold it liable to Seizure & that effect both from the French and American Traders - I should not have mentioned the subject, but that I learn from Mr Rich that Capt. Smith has notwithstanding instructed him to claim the whole as the proceeds of his Voyage out upon suggesting which if sustained may entitle him to a Restitution - They are however to act in unison with the Negotiators obtained by the Captors that I do not attempt to form an Opinion of the Result, or indeed of what ought to be the decision - The Director of Prizes & Jamison for your inspection

copies of the documents in the possession of the Government, but I shall
it unnecessary to trouble you with them at this moment, as the investigation
shortly take place and the whole be then submitted at one view — I am
vexed and mortified at these occurrences not only as immediately affecting
the interests of my Countrymen, but as tending to exhibit them under those
unfavorable impressions, which I have incessantly to contend with since
the last imprudent arrival of Capt Beddoe — There exists, I perceive,
to every act emanating from the Government or done by an individual although
thereby meritorious, they seem to claim a sympathy from us in their struggle
that they look for no where else, and cannot bear any circumstance that
indicates a doubt or any feeling —

Lord Cochrane sailed yesterday well prepared and determined upon
the destruction of the Spanish Fleet lying in the harbor of Callao at
whatever hazard — He is sensible of the discontent excited by his return
from a Cruize distinguished by no event corresponding with the feelings of
the Nation and this, I have no doubt, is the cause in person some act
worthy of the reputation of a great Captain — Although I do approve
of many of his proceedings while out, yet when I take into view the
materials with which he had to operate, I think he deserves infinite praise
for having maintained the sovereignty of the Ocean — He had difficulties
to encounter in the Organization of the Marine and in the discipline of
the Crews that would have appalled a less determined character — Men
of every grade and description assembled from different parts of the Globe
for the purpose as much of plunder as of promoting the cause of freedom
have by his address firmness and perseverance been subdued into respect

order and now enable him to assume an attitude that awes all [illegible] ad sed —

It is said that two Ships of the line and some Frigates are on their way from Cadiz for the relief of Lima and that they were spoken with off the Cape de Verd Islands in June last, but as it is not likely they will reach Callao before this Lordships can get them to take the Blow, most probably they will add to the Triumphs of the Patriots — I say so because the habits of the Spanish Sailor are such, that he cannot double the Cape without suffering the sad effects of the Scurvey, a disease adverse to discipline & the nervous system that it unfits him for the least exertion —

Stories have been received here from Lima of the first of May all stating the Interior to be in such Commotion that the army of the Interior has been ordered to fall back to quell them — The same spirit of dissatisfaction pervades the Coast and will probably break out into action as soon as they shall receive the succours promised from home — Army have been forwarded by the Fleet to be distributed under the direction of the admiral who is accompanied by Perry possessing an intimate knowledge of the Country, and the Government here are wide awake to hasten the preparations for the Invasion, as to spare further supplies, have entered into a Contract with Individuals of responsibility to furnish Transports Clothing and provisions for 6000. Troops, to be in readiness and at the disposition of San Martin when he shall think proper to proceed — The unremitting exertions of this invaluable Officer have so deteriorated his health, that for some time past he has been confined to his House in Mendoza, but is now so far recovered as to justify a belief that he will shortly be here to devote himself

To the Character of the Revs.

Indeed such is now the State of these two Countries that I have no apprehension for their Subjects. I consider them as irrevocably separated from the Mother Country and in a situation to maintain themselves as Independent Powers

I know not how far our relations with Europe may or ought to influence the course to be adopted by the Regency, but I am persuaded that an early recognition will produce the most happy and important results.

A Tariff of Duties has just been published of which I procured a Copy, but for the explanation may be correct I do not determine. It has at least the merit of correcting the mode of appraisement hitherto practised so destructive to the morals of all concerned —

I have the honor to be with sentiments of respect

Your very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble

John Quincy Adams

Secretary of State of U. States

Washington

Sept 13 1819.

Mr. Prevost to the Secretary of State

J. B. Prevost —
Duplicate

73

Of Buenos Ayres Decemb. 12. 1819.

No

In conformity with my note of the 25th of September forwarded by Mr Higginson I returned to Lujo and after making the necessary preparations set out on my way hither — Difficulties thal occurred on the Rodes from the quantity of snow and afterwards on the Plains from other causes, retarded me beyond the usual time consumed in the journey, so that I did not arrive until the 13th inst. — On reaching the first Settlement on this side of the Mountains, I learned that the Montoneros had renewed hostilities and had possessed themselves of a Pass near the Highway in order to intercept the Communication between the Capital and the Interior — This Intelligence determined me to address myself directly to their Chief for a safe Conduct before I entered within his limits, and after travelling about 150. Leagues I despatched a Courier to Santa Fe with a Line to the Governor of that Place, advising him of my arrival at Saucy with the intention of visiting Buenos Ayres, to which Place I was proceeding in compliance with the orders of the President — Every Obstacle was accordingly removed and the necessary Pass port enclosed in a Letter of which I have now inclosed herewith a Copy, as an interesting Document detailing with the Feelings of a Patriot the principal Grievances and Source

of this conclusion — It is difficult at this day to discover the motives that could have decided this Government to acquiesce in the recent approach of a Nation of all others the most hostile to the principle of Liberty, and by the contiguity of its possessions the most interested in defeating every object of the Revolution. Many ascribe the Policy to impure motives on the part of the late Director and his immediate associates; others who judge with less rigor and probably more justly attribute it to the influence of private animosities. — Whatever might have been the inducement, whether proceeding from Presumption or whether arising from Passion, the measure has proved abortive and the consequences so pernicious, that a change must and I venture to predict will take place within some short Period. — Among the causes immediately operating to hasten this event is one which I observed throughout my route hither I allude to the discontent excited by the delay of the National Representation beyond the term contemplated by the Constitution — Every Town and every Village seemed inclined to resist this encroachment, and in some, meetings have been had and notice given of a determination not to submit to the present rule — I mention this circumstance particularly as indicating a sense of political Liberty and a fitness for self Government that was scarcely to have been anticipated, when we recur to the State of Thraldom from which they have so lately emerged — The character of this People although essentially the same with that on the other side, is yet more developed and more exalted, they possess a greater vigor of mind and all that dignity of esteem which Liberty always engenders. They had prejudices to conquer,

They had every thing to learn. They have conquered those prejudices and they have learned much. — It is indeed gratifying to view the ameliorating effects of the revolution upon the manners and feelings of every Class of Society, particularly upon the Clergy who instead of cherishing Errors and relying upon Forms for the support of Religion, practically illustrate the principles inculcated by its Divine Author, and exhibit examples of liberality incompatible with a long dependence upon the See of Rome —

The Papers of M^r Walsh I found deposited in the Office of the Consulate, the duties of which were on my arrival exercised by a M^r Thorn under the appointment of M^r Worthington — The Office with my approbation has since been transferred to M^r. J. G. Zimmerman a Citizen of the United States, distinguished by his attachment to our Institutions and every way qualified to the Discharge of its Duties — He has received an exequatur as Vice Consul and can thus keep up all those relations necessary for the interests of our Countrymen and for the protection of our Seamen — The Government having consented to recognize this authority with full knowledge of the source from whence it is derived, I thought it the most prudent course to adopt, and shall hope if approved that the President may hereafter please to confirm the appointment — Without intending to impeach M^r Thorn I venture to say that a more independent selection could not have been made, he was at that moment Agent for the Rebels built in New York, at variance with all or most of the Members of the administration and subsequently Party to a Transaction which has excited more odium and more illwill than could have been produced by the destruction

of the same Vessels in the Harbor of Newyork —

It appears that Ld Cochrane on his arrival at Callao, made three successive attacks upon the Fleet of his Enemy without the success anticipated — He however met with no loss or rather so inconsiderable was the loss, that it does not merit notice. The Spaniards had to moor and protected their Ships with Iron Cables that it was impossible to cut them out, and his rockets for setting them on Fire had no other effect than that of creating sufficient confusion to render the tremendous Batteries of the Castle of no avail

The official Report had not reached this, so as to permit me to offer other details, he remains in the Bay waiting the arrival of the Ship of War and Frigates which I mentioned in one of my former Letters to have been on their way thither — It is now ascertained that they have a number of Troops on Board, a circumstance that must facilitate their capture should they attempt to enter —

When I passed through Mendoza, San Martin was prepared to pass the mountains with a Body of two thousand five hundred Men, that he had collected and disciplined to join the expedition and was only waiting for the melting of the Snow. — He is still there, chagrined and disappointed beyond measure, having received orders from this Government to advance and cooperate with the Army of Belgrano against the Montoneros — I am inclined to believe the disaffection lately demonstrated by the People to this War, will lead to its early Conclusion, but if not, I am persuaded he will never bend himself to the Policy now pursued, and if persevered in, that he will resign and enter the Service of Chile and

which Government the highest rank has already been conferred upon him.

The Ann Sarah arrived some weeks since at Monte Video, with Duplicates of your note of the 3d. of May, the Original of which I had the honor to acknowledge while in Valparaiso. — I shall of Course wait here such other instructions as you may please to forward, and in the mean time will occupy myself in gathering such information as may be useful to my Country, and in striving to allay those unmerited jealousies to which a suspicion of unfortunate incidents has given rise. —

Wm. G. Miller at present of this Place sometime since made his preparations for removing to Monte Video, under a persuasion that he had been appointed Consul at that Place. His Friends in Philadelphia still assure him of the fact and not having received his commission, he has requested me to suggest its loss — In which case if such be the pleasure of the President he would be particularly gratified by its renewal — My acquaintance with him is limited, but he speaks the language with great ease and appears to me to be qualified to discharge its duties with honor to his Country —

Upon reading your report to Congress of January last which fell into my hands shortly after my arrival; I felt extreme surprize at the sentiment said to have been avowed by Pueyrredon on the subject of Spain in the course of his discussions with Mr Worthington in after a residence of a twelve month among these People, or rather among those of the same Family, I thought it was impossible I could thus have deceived

myself as to the general Amicity towards the Parent State and I determined to take the earliest occasion of ascertaining the fact — It is alledged to be, as I supposed it was, altogether a mistake on the part of Worthington most probably growing out of an imperfect knowledge of the language. Understanding that the late Director denied the Position unequivocally, it struck me as more decorous to obtain disavowals of different feelings and of different intentions if such could be had from the highest authority and I accordingly wrote a private letter to the Secretary of State in that view, a copy of his answer together with one of my Notes to the Secretary of State are enclosed for your inspection — I think he says enough to remove the impressions which had been formed on this information

I have the honor to be with every sentiment of consideration Your very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Honble
J. L. Adams
Secretary of State of U States
Washington

Prevost, John B. (dup.) — Buenos Ayres, 12 Dec. 1819.

Rec.d 26 April 1820.
Ans.d 10 July "

77

Quart.l Gral del Exto Federal Nov.re 6 de 1819

S.or Dn J. B. Prevost.

Muy S.or mio. Puede V.S. con toda libertad continuar á su destino, y p.r su influxo el Caballero que le acompaña. Muy de antemano tenia la satisfaccion de saber de V.S. y del Objeto de su mision, cuyos resultados serian tan favorables como deseamos, si solo pendieran de la Voluntad de V.S., y de la de su digno Gob.no; pero desgraciadam.te p.a la America, aun no han cortado los esfuerzos de sus Verdaderos hijos p.a llenar los Votos de los hombres libres del Universo, dando á esta preciosa parte del nuevo Mundo su Independencia y Libertad. Tal felicidad no podemos alcanzar sin separar de entre nosotros la despotica y tiranica administracion q.e descaradam.te nos há entregado á la Corona del Brazil, y que nos há envuelto en una guerra civil q.e ya agota nuestros recursos y nuestra corta poblacion. Ojala que la Campaña q.e emperamos, á pesar nuestro, nos recompense con la Unidad que debe proporcionarnos el aprecio de las Naciones que se interesan en nuestro bien, y la respetabilidad necesaria contra las que nos asechan para Subyugarnos: V.S. sabe quan perjudicial podria ser á los progresos del Exto de mi mando la comunicacion de las Prov.as internas con el Gob.no de la Capital, quiza alguna individuos han querido aprovechar de la segura oportunidad de V.S. para este objeto, y no puedo menos q.e suplicar á V.S. q.e antes de continuar su marcha, se sirva dexar en mano del Comandante de este Destacam.to las correspondencias Oficiales y particulares de que

pueda haberlo encargado p.ª Buenos Ayres. V.S. es el solo á quien hé acordado el pase p.ª aquel destino y yo dexo á la discrecion de V.S. y á su delicadeza el cumplim.to de este encargo, con el q.e no le molestaria, si no me obligase mi deber y mi responsabilidad= La grande, la Virtuosa Nacion Americana arrastra todo mi respeto y admiracion; en ella fundan los Libres todas sus esperanzas; anelamos por probarles nuestra adhesion y decisiva amistad. Vea V.S. lo que penda de mí y quiere que haga en su obsequio: ya doy mis Ordenes á los Maestros de Postas y demas dependientes de mi mando para que no escusen cosa alguna que conduzca á su seguridad y Comodidad.= Haré presente al Gral Artigas las expresiones de V.S. Lleve V.S. un Viage feliz con nuestros deseos por su prosperidad Quiera V.S. tener la bondad de presentar mis respetos á S.E. el Presidente Monroe, y hagame el honor de creerme q.e soy de V.S. con la mayor consideracion su muy Obediente Servidor= Estanislao Lopez= Entre renglones= Para este objeto, y no puedo menos que suplicar á V.S.= Vale=

Es Copia legal= Cosme Maziel= Secretario

Estanislao López Governador
of Santa Fe to J. B. Renye
Novemb. 6. 1819.

with Mr Prevosts Desp
of 12 Decr 1819.

Translation.

Head Quarters, Federal Army, November 6. 1819.

To Mr. J. B. Prevost

Sir.

You have full permission to proceed on your Journey with your fellow-traveller.

I had great satisfaction in being informed by you of the object of your mission, the results of which would accord with our wishes, did it depend on your own will, or that of your respectable Government. But, unfortunately for America, the efforts of its real sons have as yet, proved unavailing towards the accomplishment of the universal wish of the friends of freedom, by securing to this precious portion of the New World, the enjoyment of Liberty and Independence. This happy state we shall not attain, until we are relieved from the despotic and tyrranical Administration, which has, in so unblushing a manner, delivered us up to the Crown of Brazil, and involved us in a civil war, destructive of our resources and scanty population. Heaven grant, that the campaign which, to our sorrow, we are opening, may eventuate in that union which is not less necessary to conciliate the esteem of such Nations as feel an interest in our prosperity, than it is to command the due respect of those which aim at our subjugation. ———

You are aware, Sir, of the injurious consequences which might result to the progress of the army under my command from a communication between the Interior Provinces and the Government of the Capital. It is by no means improbable that certain persons have taken measures, with a view to that object, to avail themselves of the favorable opportunity afforded by your Journey). I have therefore to request of you before you proceed, to have the goodness to leave in the hands of the Commandant of this detachment, the official and private correspondence with which you may have been charged for Buenos Ayres. As you are the only person to whom I have granted a similar passport, I submit my request to your delicacy and discretion, with the assurance that I would not trouble you with it, did I not consider it to be prescribed by my duty and responsibility.

The great and virtuous American Nation commands my highest respect and admiration; on it the friends of freedom here

I have

have placed their firmest Hopes. May our speedy Union and decided friendship fully realize them — In compleance with your desire, I have given orders to the Commandants of Posts and other Dependencies of my command, to neglect nothing that may promote your Security and accommodation. I will with pleasure convey your polite assurances to General Artigas. I ask the favour of you to present my most respectful Salutations to His Excellency, the President, Monroe. — Be pleased to accept my best wishes for your pleasant journey and perfect happiness, and to believe me with great consideration Your very obedient Servant. ~~Signed~~, Estanislao Lopez —

a True Copy
Signed - Como Maziel
Secretary.

Translation
of the Secretary
1. March 1820

Al fin de q.e se penetre U. de los Sentim.tos de este Govierno sobre el importante asunto á que se contrahe su nota de hoy; debo exponer que qualesq.a que hubiese sido la intencion del Señor d.n Juan Martin de Pueyrredon como gobernante, en la conferencia verbal con M.r Worthington, no acordó ni pudo acordar reserva alg.a en favor de la España que pudiera ser en mengua y diminucion de la independencia proclamada por el Pais: de aqui es que no existiendo acuerdo alguno con respecto á aquella Nacion, tiene este Estado plena libertad p.a entrar en combenios y tratados con las demas del globo; y jamas se separará de el principio de conceder los privilegios que se dispensan á las mas favorecidas, á la primera ó primeras que reconozcan su independencia.

Creo haber satisfecho los deseos de U, protestandole á nombre de mi Govierno que estos

son, y serán sus sentim.tos sin variacion.

Dios gue á V. m.s a.s Buenos Ayres

Dic.bre 14 de 1819.= Firmado= Greg.o Ingle =

S.r J.n F.s Prebist

In J.B. Prevosts of 12 Dec. 1819

Mr. Tagle to Mr. P. 14 Dec. 1819.

In J.B. Prevosts of 12th Dec 1819.

Copy Letter from Secretary of State
to Mr. Ayres
14 January 1819.

Translation.

With a view to afford you a thorough understanding of the sentiments of this Government upon the important Subject of your Note of this day's date, I have to inform you that whatever may have been the intention of Don Juan Martin de Puyrredon in his Conference with Mr. Worthington, he neither did nor could grant, any Exception in favour of Spain, which can in the smallest degree, have the effect of derogating from or weakening the Independence of this country, as solemnly proclaimed by it: Consequently, as no Agreement whatever exists with respect to that Nation, this State is left at full liberty to enter into Conventions and Treaties with all others; and will steadily keep in View the principle, of granting the privileges allowed to the most favoured Nations, to those which may first acknowledge its Independence.

I presume that I have complied with your wish, by declaring to you in the name of my Government, that in these Sentiments it does and will invariably persevere; God preserve you many Years! Buenos-Ayres, 14 December 1819.

(Signed) Greg.° Tagle.

To Mr. J. B. Prevost.

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Copy Letter of Secretary of State of the United States of North America.

Sir

Washington December 14th 1819.

Having taken the most lively interest in the contest for freedom which has so distinguished Buenos Ayres and having persuaded myself that the moment had arrived when this People might be ranked among the Nations of the Earth as an Independent Power, I take the liberty of suggesting for your consideration the propriety of removing an Obstacle to this important event disclosed by Mr Adams in his Report to Congress in January last in relation to this Section of the Continent — By this Document it appears that in some discussions which took place at Cadiz in Contemplation between his Excellency the late Minister and Mr Onis for a settlement was conveyed by the former incompatible with perfect Independence, Viz, "That the Republics or any other Power acknowledging this Country could not be placed among the most favored Nations because of some undefinite Privileges which were retained, to be granted to Spain as a consideration for her renunciation of Sovereignty —

Without enquiring into the accuracy or inaccuracy of this relation on the part of Mr Onis, it is obvious that some explanation becomes necessary to reconcile the declaration which

it has given rise —

I have too much confidence in the political integrity and exalted views of Mr Pueyrredon not to believe that the whole has grown out of a misunderstanding probably arising from the difficulties of intercourse in language —

To suppose that Spain retains even a right however imperfect to a settlement in direct hostility with the declaration of Independence heretofore & formally proclaimed and not at all in Unison with those impressions which I had received in a friendly interview with Mr Pueyrredon some days since

The People of this State have a strong feeling towards this Country and when the Government shall recognize the Independence of Buenos ayres, it will proceed from principle, not from interest, it disclaims all advantage, it will accept of none, but in the act confirming your political existence, it may claim a corresponding liberality, placing it on the same footing with the most favored Nations —

I have &c

The Hon.ble
Gregorio Tagle
Secretary of State

In J.B. Provosts of 12 Dec. 1819.

Mr. D. to Secy. State of B.A. 14 Dec. 1819, respecting Mr. Worthington's declaration that U.S. could not be placed on equal grounds with Spain -

Mr J.B. Provosts of 12 Dec 1819.

Copy Ltr. D. Secretary of State
to Assist Secy Navy Department
14 December 1819.

J. B. Prevost —

Recd 25 Apl

Buenos Ayres Jany 10th 1820.

Sir

The enclosed Duplicate of mine of the 12th inst. from this Place contains documents which I may have occasion to refer you, I hope those forwarded by Mr Ward of Baltimore have safely arrived — they may not be of great importance, although covering a Note, the one as exhibiting a feeling towards our Country and its Institutions, the other as correcting an erroneous impression at Washington growing out of the communication of Mr Worthington — Some days since I received a Note from the Secretary of State of Chile covering a Letter from Capt. Bowles to that Government together with its answer — the object in so doing was to obtain them transmitted in to your Department for the inspection of the President — a Copy of the Correspondence including my acknowledgment of its receipt is accordingly submitted.

The Expedition from Cadiz for the relief of Lima has entirely failed, one of the two Line of Battle Ships returned in distress to the Port from whence it sailed, the other has been lost in the neighborhood

of the Cape, and the Frigate has reached the Coast of Peru in such a state of disease and distress that she must be taken and destroyed in order to prevent a further augmentation of the Patriot Fleet — It appears that while Lord Cochrane was beating to windward in order to reach a Port in which he had been appointed they were to rendezvous, the Frigate stopped Callao and escaped to Baylen — Its destination was soon discovered and a Force sent in search of her —

The Government of Chile has latterly renewed its solicitations to San Martin, respecting his return to Chile in order to resume the Command of the army destined for Peru and it is said that he left Mendoza on the Month instant for that purpose — I believe it be so and that he has actually crossed the Andes, because it is understood here that he had refused to cooperate in the Montonera War, and had announced his determination to resign, if this Government persisted in changing the destination of his Troops — It is assumed by many that he had actually sent in his resignation and appointed the Command in Chile under the authority of that Government — You may perhaps be surprized that a Vassal so simple cannot be established on the spot, but the truth is that they in Power find it discreet to maintain a profound silence, lest the sentiments and actions of so popular a Chief should add to the discontents already prevailing, and disarm the Government — they should not only appear to, but really act, in concert with him — I have no doubt but that

his resignation if such has been sent, will be refused and a Carte Blanche given to him as to the army and its operations —

The Coup adopted in some districts in the Interior which I noticed in my last, has produced the result anticipated, Elections have been ordered throughout and that in this Place for Representatives under the Capitulation has actually taken Place — Appearances are also made of an early meeting of the Congress and of a determination to conclude the Affairs of the Interior — Indeed Public opinion is so well pronounced on these subjects that I do not think either event distant

Among the Incidents of the day deserving notice a large Island or Continent has been discovered within the last few Months in Lat.e 61. 43 and Long 53. 56 West — In following the tracks of Cook and other Navigators in that direction in search of Land, it is wonderful that they avoided it, the one I think Mount Cook was within forty Leagues and from its elevation might have been seen — Capt.n Smith of the William an English Brig on his way round the Cape from Valparaiso to this Port was driven by adverse winds to the Southward and to his utter surprise fell in with Land — Having a chronometer on board together with other instruments he was enabled to find the position with great accuracy, and determined on his return Voyage to touch at and explore this discovery before he should Communicate it to the Public — He has since done so, effected a landing

and coasted it upwards of two hundred Miles without ascertaining
any limit — Capt Thierff upon receiving the Intelligence examined
the log book of the Williams and immediately despatched an
Officer in the same Vessel, which ought now to be there, not only
to obtain further information, but as I am to take possession of this new world
in the Name of his Britannic Majesty — This mode of acquiring
Sovereignty may be equivocal, yet I believe on this occasion the
right will never be contended: for it appears that during the last
month corresponding with our May, the whole was covered with
Ice and Snow — It offers however a new Field to the adventurous
of our Country men in the number of Seals and Whales that abound
on its Coast —

The Portuguese have lately obtained some Conquests
over one of the Generals of Artigas which excite alarm among the Colonial
Part of this Community, as they have been accompanied by the
Subjugation of a portion of Country of nearly fifty Leagues in extent
The General has since been recruiting and Clothing his new Subjects
in order to induce them to take the Oath of allegiance to his Sovereign
and has in part effected his object — From hence I think we
may fairly conclude the Intentions of the Brazilian Court as
to that Section of Country — It however will not avail them
the possession is yet precarious as Artigas has still retained
advantages elsewhere on the Uraguay and continues the Contest

with unceasing Exertions — Independently of which the People
of Buenos Ayres never will consent that the Portuguese should
retain the opposite side of the River, they have been seduced
into this erroneous Policy by Passions which have now mostly
subsided and they are fully sensible of the Mischievous influence
it may have upon the Politics of their Country as well as upon the
Commerce of their Capital

The "Non Such" has been obliged to undergo some repairs
at Monte Video and consequently to incur expences, they have
however been as light as possible — Capt Turner is entitled to
praise for his unceasing attention to his Ships and I hope will
obtain the approbation of the Presidents.

With every Sentiment of Consideration I
have the honor to be Sir Your very
humble Servt
W Prescott

The Hon.ble
John L. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

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Prevost John B. – B. Ayres, 10 Jan.y 1820

Rec.d 26 April.
Ans.d 10 July

Expedition to Lima from Cadiz has failed –
St. Martin invited to Chile – may resign at B. A. –
Elections taking place under the Const.n –
Discovery of an Island or Continent at 61° 43' So. Lat.e by English vessel –
Banda Oriental partially conquered by the Portuguese –
Nonsuch repaired – Capt. Turner commanded.

Enclosures – Dup.e of letter Dec. 12.
Capt. Downes to Sec. State Chile dated 29 Oct. (complaint of partiality) –
Answer 31 Oct. –
Sec. State of Chile to Mr. Pendleton thereon
Answer.

Rec'd 10 July — J. B. Prevost —

Duplicate

Buenos Ayres March 15th 1820

Sir

The different Military Corps of this City have evinced a decided wish that merits every praise, hardly had they ascertained the crime committed by their leaders when they became sensible of its Enormity and resolved to cooperate with their Chief although a Favorite among them — At the expiration of four days as they were approaching the Citadel, they discovered this change of Sentiment by marching off in separate Bodies until finally the whole were on their way to the Camp of the Citizens — Balcarce finding himself thus abandoned thought it most prudent to make his escape, which he effected with perhaps a dozen of the most prominent Partizans of Pueyrredon — Largesses were distributed among the Troops to seduce them from the civil authorities and although a sense of duty has prevailed, yet it has injected the whole with a Spirit of insubordination that must be subdued — This can only be done effectually by reduction and I trust the Government is fully sensible of the Course to be adopted — The enclosed Letter from him addressed to the Cabildo supports the Views I had taken & my Ast and promises great Energy for the future —

The Inhabitants returned on the 12th en masse and the Troops and were received in the Public Square with the acclamations

of those who had remained behind — [illegible] disorders ceased but the Government has since obtained its ascendancy and all is again quiet and order —

I find that the Document of which I had been promised a Copy has been withheld and I shall make every exertion to obtain one for your inspection as early as possible —

With every Sentiment of Consideration I have the honor to be Sir Your very humble Servt

J. W. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the U. States
Washington

P. S. March 20.th 1820.

I have succeeded in obtaining a Copy of the document in lieu of the Copy and now enclose it for the Consideration of the President — This explains the proscription of a Host of Patriots together with the persecution of the Press — This develops the motives of the War with the Montoneros and unfolds a Mystery hereby unexplicable in the manner of Conducting that War — This discloses the inducements to the admission of the Portuguese — This accounts for the impediments to San Martin at different times when prepared to invade Lima — This unravels the web that had enveloped the treacherous Campaign in Upper Peru — This detects the Agents of the late Congress in prolonging the exercise of powers which had constitutionally become extinct —

The whole administration of Pueyrredon

been a series of deception practised upon a brave and confiding People
The pride of supremacy, heedless the folly of the Capitol, was pretended as
the means of redeeming its Judgment in supporting measures, which
he had at heart and since rue bitterly —

All is now changed, the determination of the Emperor to avoid
the War with the Montoneros as well as the authority from whence it
emanated produced the Revolution referred to in mine of the 14th of Sept.
last and saved the Capital from the dangers with which it was threatened
by the Intrigues of the Courts of Versailles and of that of the Brazils —

I know not what impressions the perusal of this Instrument
may create, but if deemed sufficient to permit a separate Recognition
on the part of the US States, I venture to say that it would give a character
to the Politics of all South America directly in opposition to those contemplated
by this Treaty — The tendency towards our Country and its Institutions
is perfectly understood by the Powers of Europe and every species of
Intrigue is kept at work to suppress a Feeling which developed in its
Government would necessarily destroy all Political dependence and
confine their Relations to those of Commerce merely —

Tribunals have been established for the trial of those engaged
in this transaction, but the greater part and all those of Consequence
have fled upon its discovery — It will however serve to indicate
to the World the Patriot feeling on a question so vitally important

J. M. Brent

(dup.)

Prevost John B. — B. Ayres 15 20 March 1820.

Rec? 10 July.

Ans? 10 Sept.

fola coitla letter fy. Record. 3/15/1820.
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Sesion secreta del Viernes doce de Nov.e de mil ochocientos diez y nueve = Reunidos los S.S. Diputados en la Sala de las sesiones á la hora acostumbrada los S.S. Diputados encargados en comision de formalizar el proyecto de las condiciones bajo las quales habia de admitirse la propuesta hecha por el Ministro de Negocios estrangeros de la corte de Paris para establecer en las Prov.s unidas una Monarquia Constitucional, cuyo punto habia sido ventilado con la mayor detencion en las tres sesiones anteriores, y resuelto en la ultima la admision de aquel condicionalmente, hicieron presente á la Sala hallarse en estado de dar cuenta de su Comision. Leido por tres veces el proyecto que presentaron por escrito, se hicieron en gral algunas observaciones y se procedió en seguida á examinar separadamente cada condicion de las nueve que aquel contenia = Habiendolo verificado con la primera que dice = Que S. M. Cristianisima tome á su cargo allanar el consentimiento de las cinco altas Potencias de la Europa y aun el de la misma España; fue aprobada con la adicion que se exigiera especialmente el consentim.to de la Inglaterra. Salvaron sus votos los S.S. Zudañez Diez Velez, Triante y Riviera, en los terminos que consta del libro respectivo = Examinada la segunda condicion que dice: que conseguido este allanamiento sea del cargo tambien del mismo Rey Cristianisimo facilitar el enlace matrimonial del Duque de Luca con una Princesa del Brasil, debiendo este enlace tener por resultado la reun-

cia por parte de S. M. F. de todas las pretensiones á los territorios que poseia la España conforme á la ult.ª demarcacion y á las indemnizaciones que pudiera tal vez solicitar en razon de los gastos invertidos en su actual empeña contra los habitantes de la Banda Septentrional del Rio de la Plata; fue aprobada con la calidad de que en lugar de Banda Septentrional se pusiera Banda Oriental, suprimiendose la ult.ª parte que dice - del Rio de la Plata = Se examinaron por su orn la tercera y quarta condiciones, y fueron aprobadas en los terminos siguientes = 3ª. Que la Francia se obligue á prestar al Principe de Luca una asistencia efectiva de quanto necesite para apoyar la Monarquia en estas Prov. y hacerla respetable: debiendo comprenderse en ella quando menos el territorio de la antigua demarcacion del Virreynato del Rio de la Plata, y quedar por lo mismo dentro de sus limites las Prov. de Montevideo con toda la Banda Oriental, Entre-rios Corrientes y Paraguay = Que estas Prov. reconozcan por su monarca al Duque de Luca bajo la constitucion politica que tienen juradas, á excepcion de aquellos articulos que no sean adaptables á una forma de Gobierno monarquico hereditario: los quales se reformarán del modo constitucional que ella previene = La 5ª que dice = que estando convencidas las pales Potencias de Europa en la coronacion del Duque de Luca, deberá realizarse el proyecto aun quando la España vacile en su empeño de reconquistar estas Prov. fue igualm.te aprobada salvando su voto el Sor

Diputado Ciudañes = Examinada la sesta condicion que dice — que en ese caso ó hará la Francia que se anticipe la venida del Duque de Luca con toda la fuerza que demanda la empresa, ó pondrá á este Gobierno en estado de hacer frente á los esfuerzos de la España auxiliandolo con tropas, armas buque de guña y un prestamo de tres ó quatro millones pagaderos luego que se haya concluido la guña y tranquilizado el Pais; fue aprobada con la calidad de 6. en lugar de tres ó quatro millones, se pusiera tres ó mas — y salvó su voto el S. Diputado Diaz Velez = En seguida se examinaron tambien por su orn la 7.a 8.a y 9.a condiciones y fueron aprobadas en los terminos siguientes = Que de ningun modo tendrá efecto este proyecto siempre que se tema con fundamento que mirando la Inglaterra con inquietud la elevac.n del Duque de Luca pueda empeñarse en resistirlo y pretenderlo por la fuerza = 8.o Que el tratado que se celebre entre el Ministro de Relaciones esteriores de la Francia y nuestro Embiado en Paris deberá ser ratificado dentro del termino que para ello se señale por S. M. Cristianisima y por el Supremo Director de este Estado con previo consentimiento del Senado segun las formas constitucionales = 9.o Que á este fin se procurara retener Embiado el tiempo que considere necesario para que pueda volver de aqui despachado este asunto de tan alta importancia, conduciendolo con toda la circunspec.n

reserva y precaucion, que impone su naturaleza delicada, asi por que no aborte el proyecto, como para impedir las consecuencias funestas que ocacionarán (si llega á trampiarse prematuramente) las glosas malignas que sabrán darle los enemigos de la felicidad de nuestra Patria = Habiendose regulado los votos de los Sñs. Diputados que no asistieron á la anterior sesion, sobre la proposicion que si se admitia el proyecto (de que se ha tratado) condicionalmente, ó no, se manifestaron á la Sala como igualmte que el Sñr. Diputado Diaz Velez habia salvado el suyo — Con lo que terminó la sesion. ———

Al margen se halla la nota siguiente: ———

Señores Presidente — Vice-Presidente — Gallo — Funes — Lucas Zudañez — Zorrilla — Viante — Pacheco — Quintanilla — Acevedo — Guzman — Carrasco — Chozocaun — Mirza — Diaz Velez — Saena ———

En 18 de Marzo se leyó en 15 de Marzo de 1820.

Sesion del 15 de Marzo de 1820.
Concluye el Diputado (Lic.) Congreso
la sesion a Buenos Aires —
12 Nov. 1819.

Recd 13th July. J. B. Prevost—

Ph.a April 30. 1820.

Duplicate

Sir

I had the honor to transmit to the Department by the Brasilia an American Brig the Copy of a Secret Treaty made by the late Congress with France for the exclusion of a Prince of the Bourbon Family and I now enclose another Copy of that Instrument together with a duplicate of my Official Letter accompanying it, in order to supply any loss which the Casualties of the Sea may have occasioned that Conveyance— Perhaps I ought to apologize for the hasty manner the last of these ex libris, the fact is that the day the 15th inst. was packed in expectation of the immediate departure of the Vessel and remained in the hands of the Master until the morning of the 20th. when it was withdrawn at the moment of weighing the anchor, for the purpose of covering the Document to which it referred, and I could not weigh the few desultory observations that were added as a postscript—

Upon adverting to those remarks I cannot discover a single one to retrench; on the Contrary I am persuaded

that they may all be sustained by a rehearsal simply & need any without reference to the late disclosures — It was my intention to have enlarged upon this subject and to have submitted the proofs corroborative of this view, but I am relieved from this task by the publication of the secret minutes of Congress. These afford matter enough to account for the repeated obstructions to the views of San Martin and Belgrano, and with surprise to convince you that Pueyrredon and his associates were ever swayed by other motives than those of Country

I have seen the Volume containing the original and documents for the correctness of the Treaty with France as well as that with the Brazils, to both of which I paid particular attention — For need not however entertain a doubt as to the authenticity of the extracts throughout, there is no motive for addition, the whole is without parallel, even Machiavel would have blushed to record such a series of Treachery of Intrigue and of dissimulation —

Sir Thomas Hardy upon receiving the Treaty with France immediately despatched the Bloswood to England with a Copy. I thought it might offer a propitious moment to press the views of the President upon the Cabinet and accordingly have written to Mr Rush by the same vessel the documents to use for that purpose at his discretion —

So much Courtesy was indulged towards those of the late

Conspirators who remained behind after the flight of their Chief
that a similar effort was made on the 26th ult. under Alcorta
formerly a Director but since died still a Proscript — It assumed
an aspect equally alarming because of the desertion of the Troops,
but fortunately was not of any duration, they were soon awed by
the Unanimity of the Citizens, and dispersed on the second day
when Alcorta retired to the Province of Santa Fé with a few follow-
ers — Notwithstanding the variety of material type kept
for sedition, tranquility and order have since prevailed, and
that, since the system of reform pursued with such energy
that does honour to the present Chief Magistrate — I have every
hope that his patriotic efforts may dispipate the Cloud that has
been so long hovering over Buenos Ayres — All his views are
directed to the restoration of the Civil power, he has dismissed
the Crowd of Soldiery that surrounded the avenues of the Public
Offices, he appears in the simple dress of a Citizen, claims no dis-
tinction, is at all times accessible and prompt in the despatch
of business, submits his measures to the Public through the medium
of the Press and invites discussion on every occasion. — With
all this, in performing the task of Hercules, he has not acquired
Popularity, his Labors have thrown upon Society so many disen-
tailed Dependents, that I doubt whether he would be elected if
he could be re-elected — He has intimated a determination to retire
as soon as a Successor can be legally named by those chosen

at a late Election for that Purpose —

The Meeting of the Deputies from the several Provinces is proposed at a short Day hence at a Place in the Interior about 70 Leagues distant — I understand they have it in View to adopt the System analogous to that of the U States, each Province to retain its separate Government subject to the Control of a general Congress in those branches connected with foreign Relations — It is my intention to repair thither and to remain as long as may be necessary to enable me to give you the most correct Information on points involving so materially the future Destinies of the former Happily the dependence of one Province upon the other is such by their Localities, that there can arise no collisions from distant Interests the only subject upon which a difference may arise will be the Course to be adopted in relation to the Portuguese — Artigas has avowed his intention to form one of the Confederation as soon as they shall determine upon a War with that Power, What may be the effect of this I know not, but I am inclined to believe his views will be aided — It is evidently the policy of the Provinces to root out from the Capital this corroding influence — On the other side of the Andes the State is different, exempt from foreign Intrigue and ally Genl. Lord Cochrane has taken Valdivia a Place esteemed by the Spaniards the Key of the Pacific and fortified by them at an immense expense The official Report accompanies this, together with the Proclamation of San Martin announcing his expedition — Bolivar continues to advance Southerly and although from the Nature of the Country

he cannot approach to as to be of immediate aid, yet his 98
contiguity and Navy must serve to defend the Council of
Lima and to destroy Commerce

With every sentiment of consideration &
have the honor to be Sir Your most obt

Hon'ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U States
Washington.

(dup.)

Prevost, John B. – B. Ayres, 30 April 1820.

Rec^d 13 July. –
Ans^d 10 " (Engl. Pl.)

Recd 8 December

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J. B. Prevost

Buenos Ayres May 24th 1820

Duplicate

Sir

The selection of those constituting the Electoral Body although taken from among the most respectable Inhabitants, have proved unfortunate — They are generally of the Class infected with the former Spirit of Dominion and appear little disposed to meet the Provinces upon that footing of equality imposed upon them by the late Change. They have filled the several Offices of State with those of like impressions and all their measures yielding to this Infatuation present an aspect wholly ungriendly to the Union, although uniformly accompanied with professions of adherence to the confederacy — These Incongruities in the present State of this Country, have excited jealousies among the People and I think will tend to another revolution from the Monteneras or this some short term — Should such be the case I shall be desirous that the Exertions of those in Power can effect a resistance —

It is rumored that the Followers of Pierreydon in conjunction with their Chief have solicited Troops from the Portuguese in aid of the ide pretensions of the Capital: that such an application has been made to Genl Lefor and by him referred to the King his Master, I really believe, but I venture to predict that it will be without effect, however much a renewal of the civil war might promote the mischievous politics of that Cabinet — The fact upon which I found my prediction, has probably reached you through another Channel, it was communicated to me in confidence and may be relied upon, I allude to the interference of Great Britain for the purpose of inducing the Portuguese to withdraw their Troops altogether from the other side — Several conferences had taken place there about the time of the late disclosures in which this measure was pressed by Mr Thornton — It may therefore safely be presumed that the information since obtained of a secret Treaty disclosing views at variance with their professions on the subject of this occupation, together with a knowledge of the general Outrage offered by that Power, with the repeated advices of this Minister a character so privileged, as at last to take it from granting the aid contemplated by the the disaffected to the Liberties of their Country —

Among the characters co-habiting on this Theatre

I. M. Carrera may be considered as prominent — he joined the Montoneros about two years since, residing at or near Santa Fe where he was principally employed in conducting the public Correspondence and in digesting Matter for the Press — At the Conclusion of the Treaty of peace and of Union in February last he obtained great Credit for the liberality which he was supposed to have infused into the Leaders of those People — he accompanied them to this City and availing himself of the Influence thus acquired, obtained leave to form a Corps of Chilenos of whom it appears there were some hundreds in this Country — It was a Matter of Surprize and excitement at the time, so much so as to become a Subject of News paper discussion, but no explanation of the Motive was given by the Government. My impression then was and still is, that Carrera had in view a Force for sustaining the Union then planned at the disposal of the Convention at its first Meeting, and for that purpose only and with that understanding assented to the measure — There is no doubt but that this Corps composed of about 300 men under the Command of Carrera, has since been sustained by the Governments of Santa Fe and Entre Rios, and that they are acting in perfect Concert — The effect however has not been

happy as it respects the relations between this Government and that of Chile, as the latter has suspended all intercourse by Mail until proper explanations can be had — a measure growing out of the indiscretion of Genl Carrera who in order to revive an influence he once possessed, had caused proclamations to be distributed in Chile announcing an intention to return forthwith at the head of a Regular army —

a Deputy has arrived in S. Iago from New Granada for the purpose of establishing permanent relations between the two Governments and of making arrangements for a Cooperation in the liberation of the whole Coast — The enclosed paper gives such details as have reached us from Chile in Peru, all of which are confirmed by private letters —

As Mr Anf. has delayed sending a Deputy to meet those of the other Provinces I shall remain here until that event can be brought about — It cannot long be retarded, when I shall hope to present you a correct view of the relations of the different Provinces together with a sketch of those who are most distinguished among them

With every sentiment of Consideration &
Respect. I have the honor to be Sir Your very Humble Servt

J. Quincy Adams
Secretary of State of the United States.

The Hon. [illegible]

J. B. Prevost

Recd 20 October.

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Duplicate

Buenos Ayres June 8th 1820.

Sir

The intercourse with Chile is again revived and by the Mail of yesterday I received among others a letter from Gen O'Higgins of which I have now the honor to transmit a copy for your perusal — It is in answer to one addressed to him by me covering the communications of Rondeau and Gomez, as taken from the secret minutes of the late Congress. By referring to those in the collection forwarded to the Department, you will perceive that the agent of Chile is there stated to have assented to the Propositions of Peace, and it was from a conviction of the integrity of the views of the Director that I sent them for his disavowal —

Bolivar is stated to be in sight of Quito and little doubt is entertained of the surrender of that Capital. What course he may afterwards take is not known, that is, whether he will advance Southerly to Cuzco by the great Road of the Incas or proceed to Guayaquil on the Pacific — To the latter I am inclined because the first will subject him to great privations

and to difficulties almost insuperable — It is true he is not to be judged by common rules, and may attempt it at whatever risk, should San Martin have solicited or dispised his approach in that direction — I enclose a letter from Mr Hill on the subject of the Pallas and Canton — The claim of Capt Smith is not terminated, for although the facts may be as stated by the Claimants yet the testimony is defective — The amount taken out of the French Brig somewhere about eighty thousand dollars and claimed as paid, was shipped in the name of abad in without reference to Capt. Smith — The residue about sixty thousand dollars is placed in a situation equally precarious by the certificate given Capt Smith the effect of which can only be defeated by establishing the duress, under which he alledges it to have been given — Mr. Hill is endeavoring to give the whole such an aspect as may entitle the claimants to a restitution, when he will press a decision

Nothing has occurred since my last, no Despatch has yet been sent from home and the next will most be another civil from the Montoneros — It is lamentable to see the perversity of these Rulers and the mischiefs they are engendering, all of which must recoil upon their heads. —

With every sentiment of Consideration

I have the honor to be Sir your most Obt

The Hon. Jr
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U States.

J. B. Prevost

and to difficulties almost insuperable — It is true he is not to be judged by common rules, and may attempt it at the eleventh hour, should San Martin have resolved on adopting his approach in that direction — I enclose a letter from Mr Hill on the subject of the Pallas and Canton — The claim of Capt Smith is not terminated, for although the facts may be as stated by the Claimants yet the testimony is defective — The amount taken out of the French Brig somewhere about Eighty thousand dollars and claimed as part, was shipped in the name of Abadie without reference to Capt. Smith — The residue about Sixty thousand dollars is placed in a situation equally precarious by the certificate of Capt Smith the effect of which can only be defeated by establishing the duress, under which he alledges it to have been given — Mr Hill is endeavoring to give the whole such an aspect as may entitle the claimants to a restitution, when he will prepare a despatch —

Nothing has occurred since my last, no Despatch has yet been sent from Lima and the next will most probably be another civil from the Montoneros — It is lamentable to see the perversity of these Rulers and the mischiefs they are engendering, all of which must recoil upon their own heads. —

With every sentiment of Consideration
I have the honor to be Sir your most Obt

The Hon. Jr
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the U States.

W Pinkney

m Mr. Pinnock's of 8th June 1820.

This should follow
Mr. J. Pinnock's letter of

Santiago 21st. April 1820.

Dear Sir

My surprize was great when I read in the papers printed at Buenos Ayres that the Chile government had any share in the establishment of a Monarchy in the South american Continent, and never until I see it, can I believe that Mr. Irisari has forfeited his character and contravened my instructions by lending his ear to such a proposal — You are convinced I hope of my republican sentiments and I can assure you that I would rather die, than stain my name with such a dereliction of my duty and of my principles. I must however wait the arrival of Mr. Gutierrez Moreno (who is mentioned as the Bearer of the dispatches alluded to) before I contradict in a public and dignified way the assertion made there, or before I disavow whatever may have been done amiss my orders — I beg to assure you my dear

Friend Thal Sam

Yrs

Bernado O'Higgins

J. B. Prevost Esquire

Buenos Ayres

Third Secret Session – Friday 12 November 1819. 94

The Members having met in their Hall at the usual hour, the Committee appointed to prepare a project of the terms upon which the House was to admit the proposal made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris for the establishment of a Constitutional Monarchy in the United Provinces, which had been discussed at length in three previous Sessions and finally admitted upon certain conditions, appeared before the House prepared to make their Report – The Project they presented having been three times read, several Members made some general remarks thereon, when the House proceeded to take up each clause of the Nine contained in the project, for particular examination.

The First, — stating that His Most Christian Majesty will undertake to obtain the assent of the five great Powers of Europe, and even that of Spain; was adopted with the amendment, that the assent of England should especially be obtained. Messrs Zaduñez, Diaz Velez, Rivera, and Uriarte explaining their votes in manner as expressed in the particular Journal –

The Second, — That this assent being obtained, H. M. C. M. will also undertake to bring about a matrimonial Alliance of the Duke of Lucca with the a Princess of Brazil, with the express condition of a renunciation on the part of H. M. F. M. of all pretensions to the territories possessed by Spain agreeably to the latest agreement on Boundaries, and to all claims for indemnity which his said Majesty might make for expences incurred in the Expedition against the Inhabitants of the Banda Septentrional of the Rio de la Plata; was adopted with the amendment of the Banda Oriental being substituted for the Banda Septentrional, and the suppression of the words "Rio de la Plata –

The third and fourth clauses were severally discussed, and adopted in the following terms.

The Third — That France engages to afford the Duke of Lucca all necessary aid to establish the Monarchy in these Provinces and to render it respectable; in which will be comprehended at least all the Territory lying within the ancient Limits of the Viceroyalty of the Rio de la Plata, and also, the Provinces of Montevideo, with the Whole of the Banda Oriental, Entre Rios, Corrientes and Paraguay.

The Fourth — That These Provinces will acknowledge the Duke of Lucca for their Monarch under the Political Constitution which they have sworn to; with the exception of such Articles as are not applicable to the forms of an hereditary monarchical Government;

Which

which shall be amended in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.

The Fifth — That on the agreement of the principal Powers of Europe to the Crowning of the Duke of Lucca, the project shall be carried into effect, even altho' Spain should persist in her attempt to subjugate these Provinces; adopted, with the explanatory vote of the Member Zudañez.

The Sixth being discussed, stating — That in such an event, France will either hasten the arrival of the Duke of Lucca, supported by all the force requisite for the undertaking, or will put this Government in a situation to resist the attempts of Spain, by aiding it with Troops, arms, armed Ships and a Loan of 3 to 4 millions of Dollars, ~~after~~ payable after the close of the War and the restoration of order; it was adopted with the amendment "instead of three a four millions, there be inserted three or more," — with the explanatory Vote of the Member Diaz Velez.

The Seventh, Eighth and Ninth were then severally discussed and adopted as follows —

The Seventh — That this project shall in no wise take effect provided there be strong ground to apprehend that England, taking umbrage at the elevation of the Duke of Lucca, will take measures to oppose and defeat it by force.

The Eighth — That the Treaty to be concluded between the Minister of Foreign Affairs ~~at Paris~~ of France and our Envoy at Paris, shall be ratified within the Space of time that may be agreed upon by H. M. C. M. and the Supreme Director of this State, with the previous consent of the Senate constitutionally expressed.

The Ninth — That for this purpose Our Envoy will stipulate for such time as may be necessary for him to receive from hence full communications on a matter of such high importance, & to enable him to conduct it with all the circumspection, reserve and precaution required by its delicate nature, both to secure the attainment of the project, and to prevent the injurious consequences to be expected (if prematurely disclosed) from the malignant comments to which it would be exposed by the enemies of our National prosperity.

Whereupon the votes of the Members were called for, who had not been present at the late Session when the Question was put, Whether the Project under discussion should be conditionally received, or not — and they were communicated to the House, together with the explanatory vote of the Member Diaz Velez — on which the House

rose

vote — In the Margin — The President — The Vice. President —
Gallo — Llanes — Larcano — Ledañez — Sorrilla — Uriarte —
Pacheco — Bustamante — Azevedo — Guzman — Carrasco —
Chorrcarin — Rivera — Diaz Velez — Saenz.

Conformable to the secret proceedings stamped from page 128 and following, to page 134. of the first folio record of the Sovereign Congress, &c. &c. &c. The three explanatory Votes before inserted are noted on the back of pages 11. and 12. of the pieced quire of coloured paper, and we have also signed in red the Vote said to be of Dr. D. Pedro Villegas which does not appear to be signed by him — And in compliance with the instruction of the Governor of the Province dated the 15 instant, we sign & certify the Within at Buenos-Ayres this 19. day of March 1820. D. José Ramon de Basavilbaso, Principal Notary of the Government ——
D. Juan José Rocha — Notary Public — Mariano Garcia de Echaburu — Notary Public — Tomas José Boiso, Notary Public —
Narciso de Iranzuaga, Notary Public —

66

Hagostura de Payne
27 Decembr 1820

Dear Sir

It is with the greatest pleasure I am made acquainted with your arrival in Santiago and have only to regret that I had not been there to receive you — However should it meet your convenience I would be happy to have the pleasure of your company for an amusement, as I shall not be able to return to the Capital sooner than nine or ten days

Meanwhile I remain Dr Sir
Your sincere Friend
B. O'Higgins

J. B. Prevost

No 1.

B. O'Higgins to J. B. P.

with M.P. memorial

6th Jan. 1821

I. B. Prevost —

69

St. Jago de Chile Decemb.r 29.th 1820

Sir

The communication of the 16.th of March of the last year, which you were pleased to make me respecting Capt. Biddle, while commanding an american Frigate on this Station, was forthwith transmitted by me to the Department of State, that it might be submitted to the consideration of the President — I am now authorized to state for the information of his Excellcy. the Supreme Director, that it obtained the immediate attention of the Government, and that an acknowledgment of your Note together with the Documents, would have been made known at an earlier Day, had not my removal to Bs. Ayres intervened to impede it —

I have now the honor Sir, to enclose a Copy of the Instructions issued from the Navy Department, in consequence of that Representation, bearing date a few days after it reached the Seat of Government

Government — I must believe Sir, that the Prompt measures exhibited to prevent a recurrence of similar acts will be viewed as a further indication of the friendly disposition of the President and as an additional proof of that respect to the rights of Chile as a Belligerent, which he has uniformly demonstrated since the commencement of the present Contest —

In justice to Capt. Biddle it is equally incumbent upon me to state, that upon his return to the U States, he deposited in one of the Banks of this at Washington, the Sword presented to him by the late King of Peru and that the President is fully satisfied, he was not actuated in receiving it by any motive in the least derogatory to the high reputation he had acquired in the service of his Country — allow me I pray you Sir to avail myself of this occasion to renew the assurance of that respect & consideration &c —

Signed J. B. Prevost

His Excy &c

J. de Echeverria Minister of State of the Republic of Ch

No. 2.

J. B. P. to Secretary of State of Chile covering the order of Naval Commander in this station Novemb 29th 1820

No 3.

In Mr Provost's of 6 January 1821.

J. B. Prevost —

Recd 25 June.

100

St. Iago de Chile Jany 6. 1821.

Sir

The letter of which you did me the honor to enclose a copy, is done a matter of as much surprize as it must have been to the President. It is so replete with falsehoods that I wish not believe it to be genuine, and I regret that I must remain in ignorance until I can meet the Person to whom it is addressed — He is now at Guayaquil, but wish return to the army as soon as the Government of that Place shall have been organized by him

I have the honor to be Sir with every sentiment of respect Your very humble Servt

J B Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State.

J. B. Prevost —

Triplicate

Recd 25 June

St Iago de Chile Jan 16th 1821

Sir

Upon the receipt of the despatch of the 10th of July last, accompanying Mr Forbes I availed myself of the choice of residence reposed in me by the President and embarked forthwith on board a merchant man, bound to Valparayso where I arrived on the 23 ult. after a passage of 54. days. The motives for my present on this theatre were too interesting to allow personal considerations to delay me until the return of the Constellation from Rio — The

enclosed marked 1. is the copy of a note received from the Director shortly after I reached the city - it is unimportant except as connected with the sincerity of his communications made to me while on the other side, copies of which were transmitted to the Department under cover of mine of the 8th of June and 28th of September -

I will not fatigue you sir with a detail of the operations of the invading army as I forwarded a file of papers in which the events of each day are exhibited. The whole coast from Guayaquil inclusive to the desert of Atacama except the capital has been liberated

and proclaimed to be open to the commerce of the world at a duty of 20 per cent upon the invoice prices - NB contains the regulation of the General upon this head and deserves your perusal as indicating both liberality and wisdom - Lima is to surrounded on all sides by the revolution- ists that the King can only extricate himself by giving battle and unless he does and that with success, he must ultimately surrender Every day adds to the calamities of the Capital in which he has concentrated his forces amounting to nearly ten thousand men -

The intentions of San Martin

is to avoid an engagement unless on the ground he has chosen - His main body is attacked and the advanced at Chancay from whence he directs his operations while General Arenales is occupied in gathering volunteers and revolutionizing the whole interior as far as Cusco - On the ocean the same fortune attends them - Lord Cochran has exhibited a gallantry almost unparalleled - Upon anchoring in the bay of Callao he took out his boats, boarded the Esmeralda Frigate of forty four guns and carried her against a superior force, after a contest in which one hundred and fifty were killed,

on the decks, sustaining during the whole 60
time, the fire of several pieces of cannon.
Lord Cochrane has since sailed accompanied with his
ships, although wounded, in search of the
Venganza and Prueba of whose destination
it is supposed he has obtained information
by this capture -

Should Lima fall
as is confidently anticipated Lord, it
will decide the contest throughout the
Peru, and thus relieve this portion of
South America from the galling yoke
under which it has groaned for the
last three centuries. I have followed with
some attention the revolution - I have en-
-deavored to discover my sympathies with the

Mother Country both anterior to and during the present struggle for liberty, and the result is a conviction that not a Spanish feeling exists among the Americans, and that the modification of the Government in Spain under whatever shape, will not produce the least change of sentiment as to their separation and entire independence.

The only doubt I entertain is as to the form of Government that may be adopted in a country where there are so many conflicting interests - On this point however I have been much gratified during my stay at the baths with the Director - He told me, that the subject had been

frequently agitated between Lord Morton and himself and that they concur in the propriety of a federative system analogous to that of the United States - If such be the case, as I have any reason to believe, there can be no question but that the influence of the General directed to this object, will determine the preponderancy of the republican party - It is for this reason that the Chiefs feel more solicitude for an early recognition on our part - He has persuaded himself that it would set the matter at rest and that our political institutions would then become the model from which those of South America would be formed -

He is truly a Republican Patriot, — in heart opposed to every thing in the shape of Monarchy and will resist its adoption notwithstanding assurances have been made through His Agents in Europe of an acknowledgement of Chili when He shall consent to establish that form of Government. Insinuations of this kind have lately been made by one of the British Commanders on this station of which I hope shortly to obtain a sight - I understand they arose out of the resolutions of Mr. Clay and were accompanied with a demand of the advantages secured to the United States as an inducement to the measure -

The letter on the subject of Captain Biddle has always been a subject of real pain to me and I regret that a mistake should have occurred in the date of the translation so as to have given rise to an insinuation in his vindication alike unworthy of both the original bears date in March and not in May. I have endeavored to acquit myself in the explanation in a way to protect his honor and so as I hope may meet the approbation of the President.

Nos 3 and 4 contain my notes together with the answers of this Government. It was impossible to attempt a justification when Captain Biddle does not touch upon the sole point of invitation, the introduction of one or more Spanish officers into the port of Valparaiso upon his last visit. All the rest appeared to me to have been inserted more as matter of aggravation. As connected with this motive, one word may I be allowed to suggest that the order is still imperfect, in as much as it leaves a discretion as to

what shall constitute evidence of neutral property and does not limit the percentage to be charged on the transportation - It is no longer a matter of any concern on this coast but as I am opposed to the practice in principle I venture the suggestion from a hope that it may again obtain the consideration of the Board and produce some general prohibition, except as to moneys bona fide American property - Our navy is still in its infancy and it is important in its growth to cherish exclusively that sentiment of glory which has hitherto distinguished the officers - If the practice of freights or commission should continue to prevail may not an enemy be induced to secure a fortune dependent upon the safe arrival of the ship? & not private interest thus unexpectedly placed at variance with national glory? And does not the Government permitting it incur a responsibility for its delivery in compliance with the Bills of Lading?

Sir Thomas Hardy some time since wrote to this Government from Buenos Ayres protesting against any blockade either general or partial with a force which he had the indiscretion to say was "impotent" His note remained unanswered until news of the success on the coast was received, when the Minister instructed the Secretary of State to enclose the regulations of Lord Martin and to congratulate him upon the advantages to accrue to Great Britain, by a command from which she would not have been excluded, had it not been for the exertions of that force which he had been pleased to call impotent:— I know not from whence he has acquired an impression of the proper meaning of British Employment. I could never discover it either had a on the other side: on the contrary there exists an enmity in Buenos Ayres and Lord an extreme jealousy as to the views and policy of that Government and nothing but an apprehension that they might claim their sailors has induced the Minister to be so passive to many abuses which have taken place - That Individuals have made loans

in moments of distress and have obtained favors in return I am aware, but this surely is distinct from National influence — the countrymen generally have not been of a class to claim respect, the few who are so, have been and are chiefly dead — The majority are adventurers who have either been engaged in privateering or in devising some other mode of livelihood alike disreputable I am sorry to say that Mr Robinson is among the latter he has sold bills upon his brother residing either in Salem or Boston without any authority to draw, he has obtained money from this Government upon representations of influence at home which was to have been exerted in its favor, and would have received several thousand dollars more, had I not interfered and prevented an agency obtained upon the confidence the President had reposed in him — with a knowledge of these facts I refused to employ him at Copenhagen and have thus incurred imputations of which he is alone the author — Upon the

election of Rodriguez the Governor of Buenos Ayres, my stay had
became a subject of great jealousy as they were aware of my
feelings towards their connection with the surrender of their country to France of whom this chief was a-
The publication of my Letter of the 21st of March exacted that place just
before the arrival of D'Forbes and determined them to
order me out of the province - He accordingly sent his
Aide to request I would call upon him, which I did,
when he informed me of the order of the junta (the
electoral Body) for my departure within a limited time -
I entered into no explanation, but treated the communica-
tion with silent contempt; intending however to comply
upon the arrival of Brisbane who was then reported
to be in the river - The event happened within the term
and I embarked on board of an American ship lying
in the roads, where I remained twenty four hours in
order to compleat my preparations for the voy-
age round the Cape - As I had never made an
official communication to any member of

the Government and had always disclaimed any relations with them, except as an individual, I did not feel disposed to enter into any contest with them and requested Mr Tabb not to notice the circumstance, so as to avoid collision that might shut the avenues of information and thus prevent him from being useful at Lond. The truth is to me was attributed the publication of the secret minutes and thus the destruction of their schemes of monarchy - I do not arrogate to myself the sole merit, but I really believe I had a great agency in determining the measure, and I did so, from a belief that the disclosure would defeat the intrigues and give an ascendancy to the politics of the Interior which they are entirely Republicans. As soon as San Martin shall have obtained possession of Lima I shall proceed to the Northward and remain there a sufficient time to enable me to give correct views

of the politics growing out of the revolutions -
When the President shall think proper to acknowledge
Chile I would suggest the propriety of appointing a
Consul to be resident at this place in addition
to those at the Ports - It would facilitate wonderfully
the exchange of communications on subjects that
are daily arising at the Ports, some of which are so
distant as to give rise to great delays. besides the
measure would be beneficial — by the influence
which a respectable man necessarily acquires
from a constant intercourse with the Officers of
Government -

With every sentiment of consideration
and respect I have the honor to be Sir Your
very humble Servt
J. B. Prevost

The Honble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State &c &c &c

71.

Ministerio de Estado Enero 5. 1821.

Señor

El contenido de las instrucciones dadas por el Departamento de Marina a los Comandantes Naval-americanos, que cruzan en estos Mares, que V.S. se ha servido acompañarme con su honorable nota de 29 ultimo, son una nueva prueba de los sentimientos de generosidad de los Estados Unidos y de sus amistosas disposiciones respecto de este Gobierno.

El celo y actividad que ha manifestado V.S. en este negocio, estoy seguro, merecerán la mas completa aprobacion de S.E. y lo confirmaran en el concepto que forma siempre de la atencion y buenos sentimientos de V.S. acia este País. Tengo el honor de ser de V.S. con mi mayor consideracion Su mas afectº

Servidor Joaquin de Echeverria

Mr. J. B. Prevost

No 4.
Schweinitz to S. B. P.
5 Sept. 1821.

In M. Provosts 86

January 1821.

55.
68?

VIVA LA PATRIA

GAZETA MINISTERIAL EXTRAORDINARIA

DE CHILE N. 25

SANTIAGO LUNES 8. DE ENERO DE 1821.

NOTICIAS DE LA EXPEDICION LIBERTADORA DEL PERU

El Exmo. Señor Capitan general y en Gefe del Egército Libertador del Perú D. José de San Martin, comunica al Supremo Gobierno de la República desde su Cuartel general de Supe las noticias oficiales que en extracto son como siguen:

El dia tres de Diciembre anterior á la una de la tarde se presentó al Coronel de granaderos á caballo D. Rudesindo Alvarado el primer batallon de Numancia, compuesto de 800 plazas, y de su completa dotacion de oficiales. La firmeza é intrepidéz con que este cuerpo verificó su evasion del egército del Virey de Lima, y los insuperables obstáculos y fatigas que tubo que arrostrar para conseguirla; han excitado tanto los sentimientos de fraternidad y admiracion entre nuestras tropas, que hasta el último soldado corrió á saludar en nombre de la Patria á sus nuevos y esforzados compañeros de armas. Efectivamente, el batallon de Numancia en recompensa de un paso tan heróico, ha sido incorporado al egército libertador conservando su misma denominacion, y tomando el primer lugar en la escala de todos los demás cuerpos de infantería. El Teniente Coronel graduado Capitan de cazadores de dicho batallon D. Tomás Heres, á quien por su energía valor y conducta se debe tan memorable suceso, ha sido nombrado por el General en gefe Coronel efectivo de su propio cuerpo; queriendo á mas S. E., que para significar á estos nuevos y leales defensores de la libertad de América el eminente aprecio que adquirieron por su resolucion y virtudes, se conserve siempre en la guardia de prebencion de Numancia la Bandera del Egército Libertador.

El Coronel del regimiento núm. 5 D. Enrique Campino despues de una porcion de marchas forzadas, que siguió por un camino áspero y extraordinariamente penoso, superó la Cordillera para dirigirse á Huarás con el obgeto de sorprender y tomar prisionera la guarnicion que en este pueblo se hallaba bajo las ordenes del Coronel D. Clemente Lantaño, y consistia en 70 hombres de infantería de linea con sus correspondientes oficiales, y 5 compañias de milicias. Aquel bizarro gefe poniendose á la cabeza de solos 50 granaderos que montó con el número necesario de oficiales, tubo la satisfaccion de rendir en pocos momentos las expresadas fuerzas que no pudie-

ron resistir al valor y audacia con que fueron atacadas. El resultado de este choque ha sido hacer prisioneros de guerra al Coronel Lantaño, al Teniente Coronel D. Francisco Ordoiza, al Subteniente D. Domingo Claberos, y á toda la tropa de linea.

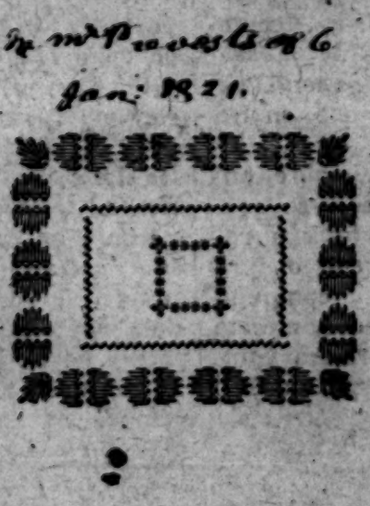
El Coronel mayor Arenales ha logrado exterminar todos los enemigos que existian en la provincia de Jauja, quedando todo este hermoso pais libre de la rapacidad del enemigo y á devocion de nuestra justa causa, que proclamaron todos los pueblos de dicha Comarca. En consecuencia de tan favorables acontecimientos se prepara aquel General á adelantar sus operaciones en combinacion con el Coronel Alvarado, prometiendose los mas prósperos incidentes del plan que tiene meditado.

El Comandante de la abanzada de Palpa Capitan de granaderos á caballo D. Alejo Bruis da parte con fecha 7 anterior de haber llegado á su puesto de guardia 27 pasados que remitió á disposicion del Comandante general de vanguardia. La mayor parte de este número son oficiales, y el resto soldados distinguidos que habiendo servido al General Bolivar, se hallaban en esta clase en el egército real despues de prisioneros. El mismo Capitan esperaba otra partida de 11 oficiales que se habian extrabiado en el camino, pero que debian incorporarsele por momentos.

Ministerio de guerra en Santiago á 8 de Enero de 1821.

José Ignacio Zenteno.

(Continuará)



IMPRENTA DE GOBIERNO.

B. Prevost — Recd 25 June.

Triplicate St Jago de Chile March 10th 1821

Sir

Although the news from Lima continues so favorable as to leave little doubt of the result, yet some months may elapse before the Patriots can obtain its possession, as the King notwithstanding the union of the army of Upper Peru with that of the Capital appears determined to remain on the defensive. The course he has adopted, whether it arise from personal considerations, or from a want of confidence in the inhabitants is equally destructive in its consequences to Creation in treasure and dimay augment while his resources are daily and rapidly diminishing —

Several American vessels are now trading between this and Canton, and fully realize the anticipations I had indulged at an early period I allude to it with the more pleasure, because I view in it results the most beneficial and important to my Country. This commerce combined with the ex-

our raw materials not only offers new sources of Indian wealth, but also presents the means of arresting the drain of Specie which takes place from the United States. Canton already consumes annually ten millions of dollars the greater portion of which may now be obtained here for the commodities of India particularly Opium and the Mediterranean and from hence carried thither to be invested in goods for the home Market. As soon as Lima falls it is the intention of this Government to open the different ports of the Pacific, in which case I do not think I am extravagant in saying, that the whole may be thus supplied. Acapulco alone from its contiguity to Mexico might receive supplies for a greater amount. I know not your sentiments as to the trade with China as at present sustained, but I am persuaded that by preserving the circulating medium in Spain, we can alone destroy the destructive influence of Bank issues.

Two French ships of war and of the Line, the other a frigate part of the Squadron which lay for some time in the Rivers Plate arrived in this road early in January last. It is difficult to assign with certainty the motive of this visit, but my impressions are that they were

Castilla and that the state of things at Lima has alone determined them to remain passive. Their conduct was unfriendly equivocal upon entering the Port of Valparaiso, the Frigate alone appeared and after anchoring sent its Boat on shore apparently without object. No courtesies were exhibited towards this Government neither an offer to salute — — — — — — — — nor any reason assigned for not doing so, the Officer accompanying the Boat simply stated that the Frigate was on her way to Lima in company with another fifty gun ship having an admiral on board, which was lying off waiting for her return to proceed. The Government alarmed at the manner and inability of the importance of detaining them until advices of their approach could be sent to San Martin immediately despatched a message to the Admiral inviting him to enter and partake of an entertainment which he proposed to give in honor of his arrival. At the same moment a courier was sent with letters advising the Director of the circumstances, who in answer instructed him to despatch a vessel instantly to San Martin and to continue to use all his [illegible] in detaining them for a few days. The Admiral

imagining that nothing less than a French Minister was the object of so much courtesy extended and suffered himself to be amused by the insinuations of Comy the Governor for a week when he discovered the true motive and left the Port with imitation - The correspondence is not unworthy of French diplomacy and will be found in the papers which I have enclosed to the Department to be forwarded by the Macedonian - Whatever may be the opinions of France on the subject of the late treaty, however imperfect the report the act itself presents, yet rely upon it, Sir, that a definitive arrangement was made and transmitted by the Frigate to which I referred in mine of March the 9th - I hold such to be the fact in confidence from a member of that body a true Patriot deserving entire credit, and his intelligence in my judgement is fully confirmed by subsequent events These vessels sailed with others from different ports in Europe to rendezvous at Rio - And it was on their arrival at that place, the Admiral first learned the fate of Guerriere and his Satellites - A courier was instantly sent to France. He remained there [illegible]

leaving that Port consumed the time necessary for an ordinary
voyage in getting to Maldonado and actually continued there
seeing no one but Frenchmen, until the arrival of a Brig of War
in Montevideo which had left France, a short time after
the explanations had taken place between Lord Castlereagh
and the Duke de la Cazes. The British Minister
however notwithstanding
the appearances then made appear to Lord entertained consid-
erable jealousy on the subject of this Fleet, so much so
that Lord Thomas Cochrane gave orders to the Commandants on
this station to send an express from Lima should these
vessels make their appearance on this Coast. This was
done and he is closely expected with an additional
force.

In one of mine of an early date I mentioned the importance
of the Sandwich Islands to our commerce in these seas they have
now assumed by the energies and wisdom of their late Chief a char-
acter that was scarcely to have been anticipated and such as
to suggest to me the policy of shewing occasionally the Force we
keep in this Ocean. Allow me sir to ask whether it might not
be beneficial to instruct the Officer commanding to visit
these Islands annually. This arrangement would not inter-
fere with the other objects of the President and while it
answered the one I have in view, would also serve to keep our

ships constantly employed at Sea — The Canton was sent in
a second time by Lord Cochrane on some frivolous pretence but
has been released with permission to sue for damages. The
Ocean a ship sailing under American colors has also been
under adjudication. This latter was purchased by Captain
Cleveland and put under our flag without a certificate
from McNeill or any other official document to justify
it. The claim however was sustained by him as the property
of an American and has prevailed. As this is a case that
may occur again, it would gratify me to be enabled
to instruct our Agents on that subject, because it
appears to me that the motive for refusing a Consular certificate, equally applies to a refusal of any protection
involving the Government.

McNeill whom I have often
mentioned has determined to return to the United
States, I regret it exceedingly for the sake of the
Government, as he has sustained its dignity and
maintained the rights of our Citizens with a perseverance and temper that have acquired him universal
respect and esteem. McNeil's Parents of Providence

Rhode Island has taken his place and D'Lara obtained for him a recognition as Vice Consul at the Porte. He has been engaged for some time past in fair commerce at that Place has acquired a knowledge of the language and possesses all the qualities necessary to discharge the trust with honor to himself and to his Country - May I ask you Sir to present his name to the President for confirmation when appointments shall take place for this country +

The Ship Hero an American Whaler while fishing in the Bay of St Marys was boarded by a boat sent from shore by the Spanish Officer commanding at Ibanez with orders to conduct the Captain thither - on the succeeding day three boats returned for the Captain being detained took possession of the ship and carried her to Ibanez. They had taken out most of the provisions and were continuing their plunder, when a Schooner hoving in sight they wantonly cut her cables and set her adrift - The Mate then got under way and proceeded to Valparaiso where he arrived two days since having the Captain and ten more

prisoners - Indeed such has ever been the treatment of the Spanish Authorities towards us and unless they are driven from the coast, some severe measures must be resorted to for their correction - Captain Downes will detail to you the outrage committed upon one of the Boats of the Macedonian, together with the wanton attempt to destroy with their Batteries an American Schooner entering the Port of Callao with permission and with a full knowledge of her character -

With every sentiment of high respect I have the honor to be Sir Your very humble Obt Servt

W Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

J. B. Prevost —

Triplicate

St. Jago de Chile May 2d 1821.

Sir

Upon receiving some additional information as to the deplorable state of the Mate & of those having his Imprisonment, I dispatched a Messenger to Capt Downes inviting him to dispatch on his way Home and to remain on that Coast until I could advise Capt Bridges thereat Coquimbo of the necessity of proceeding thither to his relief — Nos 1 and 2. contain my note to this Officer together with his answer to which I may leave to refer you —

Sometime necessarily elapsed before my advices could reach Coquimbo but I am pleased to be enabled to say that the Service was shortly after performed by the Constellation and although not with Dispatch as to the immediate Safety yet in less a Space of time than from the same Embarkage, as you will perceive by the enclosed Report marked 3. — This Benevedes is Colonel Mayor in the Spanish Service acting under the authority of the Vice King among the Araucanians — About the time of the sailing of the Expedition for Lima he had been supplied with arms through the Medium of Neutral Vessels freighted for that purpose at Lima and had collected a Force sufficiently powerful to enable him to cross the Bio Bio and enter Concepcion — He however soon shortly after suffered a severe defeat and has since been routed on every occasion so that he is now wholly without resources, except such as he may obtain by Plunder from the defenceless Whalers

For this purpose he continues with a few Followers & hovers about that part of the Coast forming one Side of the Bay of St Mary's

Since my last which had the honor to address to the Department the Vice King of Peru has been deposed by the officers of the Army and the Second in Command Las Heras, placed at the Head of the Government. It was altogether an Intrigue of the Latter and effected without any participation of the Inhabitants — What are his views I know not. but he exercises his Authority with so much Severity that I am inclined to think the event will have been the Fate of the Capital — Besides it has undisposed a great Portion of the old Spaniards without either adding to the Confidence of the Troops or affording relief to their Wants — In other respects things are much as they were, the operations of both armies having been paralized by the ague, the common disease of the Fall Months — That of the Patriots however is recovering more rapidly because of its position in a fine Valley abounding with the necessaries of life —

It is generally supposed that San Martin might some time since have entered the Capital with little risque, had he been disposed to do so; this suspicion as on a former occasion prior to the Battle of Maypu has given rise to much Criticism and some censure as well here, as among the Troops, but he pertinaciously adheres to his System of not putting any thing to hazard and I trust the World will again review his Superior Judgment —

the circumstance of which they most complain is the time given after the desertion of the Numantia Regiment, for the Union of the army of Upper, with that of Lower Peru, but may we not suppose that the General favored the measure as one apturing the revolution without further struggle upon the Stake of time — Had he availed himself of the Consternation produced by that Desertion and have entered the Capital would not the Vice King have retired into the Interior and after joining his junction with Ramirez, have been enabled to prolong the war to an indefinite Period? This cannot now take place, the very consternation deprecated, has exhausted the Capital and reduced the army to such a state, that it can only escape by victory, of which little apprehension is entertained on the Ground chosen for the Contest.

By the last advices to the 9th inst. Lt Cochrane had landed 600 troops at some distance to the Southward of the Capital in order to cut off the Supplies in the only direction from whence they have latterly been obtained. It is believed this diversion to a point so important must produce an immediate recall — The revolutionizing system throughout the Interior has been planned with Secrecy and your temporary Governors by embracing a great Portion of Country, have been established for the purpose of maintaining order and of preserving inviolate private property.

The Mines of Pasco the most productive in Peru are included and the proceeds already in the prospective of the Patriots will suffice to repair the deficiency in the circulating medium, upon obtaining the Mint to re-acquire its Hope and Currency — The Queen

exported during the last year through the medium of foreign ships of
war is estimated at a sum exceeding twelve millions of Dollars — I
enclose No. 4. Copy of an address handed to the Vice Roy on that
subject, subscribed by upwards of 300. Europeans may be worth perusal
it is evidently unpolished and obvious that the original contained more
than the Officer from whom it was obtained, has chosen to disclose — Indeed
such is the enmity prevailing towards the Commanders of foreign ships
of War that Capt Sheriff could not land without an Escort and Capt Downes
was compelled to disguise himself and escape from the City by stealth —

Several english Merchantmen and sundry Cadiz have lately been
captured by his Lordship, three of which have been sent in — viz
for adjudication and the others are on their way to Valparaiso — The Cargo
of the Rebecca an English Brig captured at the same time with the Caution at
Rio, has been condemned, but I doubt whether those now under trial, will share
the same fate, unless the Testimony be such as cannot be resisted — I say such
as cannot be resisted because I am persuaded from the Temper of the Directors
and Assessors, unless with envy, that Presumptions will not avail — In
case of positive testimony, he feels himself obliged bound to a strict adherence
from a fear of indisposing the Fleet at so critical a Period —

In a Conversation I had with the Director shortly after the arrival
of Capt Downes, he appeared chagrined and mortified at the Conduct
that Officer as detailed by himself, in forcibly releasing the Ships
Lovisa, after having obtained from the General his pledge he asked
for on her Subject — I mentioned to him the explanation made
to me by Capt Downes and assured him that there was no intention
to shew any disrespect towards the Authorities of this Government

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I enclose Copies of those I furnished me by Capt Downes marked 5.6.&7. in order to call your attention to them, as I fear the General may hereafter reproach me with some asperity —

Carried some weeks since made an attempt with about 130 Followers to penetrate through the Country on the other side to ap to approach Chile, his efforts have proved wholly abortive, indeed so much so, that he had since taken refuge among the Indians of the Pampas. I think him now perfectly harmless, he has exhausted his resources, lost the confidence of his immediate Followers, forfeited the Friendship of the Montoneras and discheartened those who might have inclined to favor him on this side —

Upwards of Twenty Vessels have visited New South Shetland during the last Summer, I regret however to learn that the returns will not correspond with the anticipations formed: the rigor of the Climate in that Clime and a boisterous Sea often impediments not easily to be overcome — The Islands extend as far South as Sixty Nine beyond which there is probably a Continent enveloped as these are in perpetual Ice — It has been stated to me that Seals are not plentiful on the Southern side of the Islands: if such be the fact, does it not indicate that they are Sojourners of a late date, perhaps driven by the persecutions of our Countrymen from the Malouine Islands and

the Neighboring Continent —

Signed

The Hon^ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington

P. S. after concluding my letter Mr Robinson to whom I referred some time since, called to assure me that the sum of one thousand dollars paid to him by this Government had been refunded and that he was in possession of a receipt to that effect from the Secretary of State — If this information can avail him in his future views I owe it to him as well as to the Government to make it known —

Triplicate of mine of 2d May
to Secretary of State.

Special Agent to America

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Santiago de Chile June 18. 1821.

Sir!

I have this day drawn a Set of exchange on the Department for One thousand & Fifty Dollars at Thirty days sight of which I pray you to order the payment on account of

Your very hble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Honble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U. States

Washington

J. B. Prevost —

Recd 13th October.

St Iago de Chile June 30th 1821.

Sir

Finding upon my return to Chile, that there was not a single Privateer sailing under its Flag, I omitted to notice that Part of your Note of the 10th of July containing instructions in relation to their Equipment &c — It has since occurred to me that this fact ought to have been made known in my former Communications and that I have been thus far Culpable — I may leave now, Sir, to apologize for the Inadvertancy —

The two Ships the Anders and the Maypu were fitted out by Foreigners residents here, the former by an Englishman and the latter by Mr Thomas Eldridge of Connecticut — It would gratify me much to receive instructions as to the protection to be extended to those of our Country men who may borrow a Flag for the purposes of plunder — If not virtually a dissolvement, may not the act connected with Residence, be construed as a dereliction of rights so far, as to forbid the interference of the Agents of the United States in opposition to the Power to which he thus tenders his Allegiance — I ask it the more because Mr Eldridge has caused me much trouble and infinite vexation — He is one of those who adventured in the Expedition of Carera for the Falkland and although his Ship was detained at Buenos Ayres, contrived to get to this Place

where he has maintained a residence in defiance of repeated orders for his arrest and banishment — After my removal from hence he was taken up on suspicion of a Conspiracy alledged to have been formed against the Government and another issued for his banishment, when at the intercession of Capt Downey he was permitted to go on board of the Macedonian and as I understand from the Director upon an express pledge that he should not be reclaimed in Chile — Whether Capt Downey could have entertained different impressions I know not, but he certainly knew those of the Director and yet upon his return from Lima dined with Mr Eldridge daily & lived in company with his Officers and upon leaving the Station to remain behind —

Mr Eldridge had an intimation of the invitation his stay had produced and forthwith embarked for Coquimbo in order to place himself under the protection of Capt Ridgley — It was at that place, upon my visit three weeks afterwards, that an order for his arrest and embarkation in the first ship sailing for the U States was communicated to me, together with a request that I should make an effort to obtain its suspension — Some weeks before and prior to the sailing of the Macedonian an application to a like effect transmitted to me by Capt Downey had been ineffectually submitted, and as the subsequent conduct of Mr Eldridge did not appear to me to have augmented his claims I refused to intercede —

In my last I mentioned the departure of Col Freire from Concepcion with 600 Troops for the purpose of landing them somewhere to the Southward of the Capital, so as to intercept the supplies from that quarter — It is now ascertained that his Lordship has directed this force to a different point, with objects distinct from those contemplated by

the General — after proceeding to Pisco and pillaging that Place, he went to Arica where there was a considerable quantity of Merchandize in Depot for the Market of Lima, took possession of the Town at the point of the Bayonet and of as much of the moveable property as he could grasp — It is the third or fourth time, different sections of the Coast have been thus distressed by a mode of Warfare injurious to the Cause, always at variance with that strictly enjoined and as rigidly adhered to by the General — In addition to which he has lately committed outrages upon the British Flag by impressing Seamen and by detaining the Chapels from which they were taken, in order to apply them as Transports — These acts of Corsairs are disavowed by the Government but it has given rise to a Correspondence which threatened a serious result — Among other pretexts that of the Blockade was introduced, the one insisting upon its Nullity in Toto & contemplated to embrace any portion of the Coast not covered by an actual Force, the other denying the Competency and Maintaining the Sufficiency of the Force — Although this Government might have sustained the position assumed, & according to British practice, yet in their situation it was neither Prudent nor justifiable to assume any equivocal grounds particularly in such a dispute and I thought it proper therefore to present a Note to the Secretary of State as being the truth of the Case and stating specifically the principle of the Blockade — No 1. is a Copy of mine and No 2. of that of the Minister written in our Language and in his own hand writing — I had hoped the Correspondence but the delays are such here in all the Public offices that I cannot avail myself of them for this opportunity; it is not now however important except for the greater satisfaction of the President in as much as an order has been issued in conformity with his Note and conveyed to the Admiral — Whether the Argument was in its propriety — There have been repeated

of a dozen of English Merchantmen under Captures, some of which have already been condemned —

Nothing has reached us from the army later than the 4th. of May when San Martin had assumed his former Station at Aucon within a few leagues of the Capital — It is feared here that the absence of Lord Cochrane on the Expedition I have already referred to, may retard the views of the General, if not wholly defeat the object of his approaches. Bolivar has sent a considerable force to Guayaquil, seven hundred of which are already landed at that Place, from whence they are to march for the Capital of Quito —

Two of the sailors taken from the Hero by Benevedes, some days since effected their Escape to Valparaiso — They were not allowed to have any intercourse with their former Shipmates while in Confinement and can give no account either of them or of the Captain. They saw their Renegado Leader in the suit the Master had on when first detained and to fear strengthen the report of his having been shot — Upon the return of the Constellation from the Northward the Seas on which he may favorable and I shall then hope a renewal of Capt. Hedges efforts for their liberation —

With every Sentiment of Respect and Consideration I have the honor to be Sir

Your very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U.S.

Washington

Dec.r 10th 1821

Recd. Jan.y 7.

1821

The whole 112

with Mr D. Pawnee's letter of 20 June 1821.

St Jago de Chile June 18th 1821

Sir

I understand that there is a letter in Town from Sir Thos Hardy addressed to the British Merchants of this place in which it is stated that this Government considers the whole Coast of Peru south of the Capital as under blockade although there is no force stationed before any one Port except that of Callao. This information is so much at variance with the impressions I have uniformly received during my residence here that I must believe some mistake has arisen either with my Informant or with the British Admiral.

Will you therefore allow me sir to ask from you the fact on this subject. It is a question of great moment, one of peculiar interest in the United States since our last contest with Great Britain and one upon which I am anxious there should exist no difference of opinion. The principle upon which the right of exclusion from any Spanish Port is founded, is the temporary sovereignty

acquired by the presence of a Force of the one Belligerent competent as to the other to control the mouth of such Port or Harbour. Hence it is obvious that to the legal exercise of the rights growing out of a Block ade the Force must be permanent in its station.

There will offer a conveyance for the United States in a few days of which I could wish to avail myself as well to satisfy the President of the strict adherance to principles maintained by His Excellency the Supreme Director as to depeat the effect of rumors that must have a pernicious tendency at Lond

Signed J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble
Joaquin de Echeverria
Secretary of state of the republic of Chile

18. June 1821.

Provost John B. to Joaquin de Echeverria

Recd with John B. Provosts letter
of 30. June 1821.

Copy Ch. addressed to Secretary of State of June 18.th 1821.

No whole

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with John B. Prevoste letter of 30 June 1821.

My dear Sir

I am very much obliged by you for the indication with which favors me your note of this Day — You might be sure of my resolution about the necessity of an actual Force to be stationed at the sight of the Ports that are to constitute the Blockade — This very moment I am answering Sir Thomas Hardy about this point, declaring that must be considered as all the Ports from Pisco to Arica, and orders will be despached to the Vice Admiral Lord Cochrane and General San Martin by the first safe Conduct —

By next tuesday post to Valparaiso will be sent by you by the Minister of State all what has occurred about the Matter, meanwhile I remain yours most sincerely

Signed B. O'Higgins

June 23d. 1821.

23. June 1821.

O'Higgins B.

Recd. with John B. Prevost's letter of
30 June 1821.

Copy Note of B. O'Higgins
June 29th 1821.

Recd 13 October. J. B. Prevost —

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Duplicate

St Iago de Chile July 6th 1821

No

do an opportunity occurs by the way of Bs Ayres upon which mine relative may be placed I have determined to regard by this route copies of mine to the Department of the 2d of May and 30th June —

Yesterday despatches were received by the British admiral Sir Mc Kenzie in which were enclosed by Capt Bate commanding the Conway Sloop of war then at that Place printed copies of an armistice entered into between the Belligerents — Reports also of the defeat & Disasters accompany this document as the motive and are credited from his advanced position at the time. — Whatever may have been the motive, it must have been powerful, on the one hand, to induce La Cerney to assume a new character in order to obtain a cessation of hostilities, and equally so on the other, to induce San Martin to accede to it — All of latter themselves here with the immediate surrender of Lima and the Communication of these tidings is hourly anticipated — For with judge

his hopes for these expectations may be indulged than the information now detailed —

The extravagant conduct of Lord Cochrane was the subject of the address of Sir Thomas Hardy — It appears that under color of Duties his Lordship has been selling licenses & taken on the Coast and in one instance to proceed to the Capital — The Brig Robert Fagg of Liverpool paid upwards of $. 19 000 and the Rebuia ready as much for the like privilege — The copies of extracts now enclosed may be relied upon and I am persuaded when made known to this Government will determine the Duration of his Command as soon as it can safely be done —

Notwithstanding the date, I have only this instant an answer from the Secretary of State to the Note contained in mine last and regret that I have not sufficient time allowed me to compleat a Copy of the order it contains — The letter will I hope suffice for the moment —

I signed

J. Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U.S.

Washington

Original Sent by Lord Hibbert
of B. Navy by Land. to
Lord Bathurst

Dec.r 19. Oct. 1821.

Rec.d 6. Jany 1821. Bathurst. Answ.d

with Duplicate of John B. Prevost's letter of 6 July 1821.

Santiago de Chile Junio 25 de 1821

Tengo el honor de acompañar V. en contestacion a su apreciable carta de 18 del corriente copia del ultimo y reciente decreto en que se manifiesta el estado presente del bloqueo del Peru, y los terminos en q. deben mirarle los paises neutrales y amigos. Como en virtud de dicho decreto se halla el bloqueo reducido a un corto espacio de aquella costa y con una fuerza permanente en los puertos q. comprehende, se ha cortado enteramente y radicalmente todo motivo de ulteriores reclamos sobre esta materia. V. puede hacerlo presente asi al Presidente de los Estados Unidos, manifestandole la invariabilidad de los sentimientos de amistad que existen en mi gobierno respecto de aquel.

Tengo el honor de ser de V.M. su affmo. segr. servidor

D. I. M. B.

Joaquin de Echeverria

Sec.a de Estado

Al honorable Sr. Juan Prevost

Rec.d with John B. Prentis Letter of
6. July 1821.

Inquire of Solomon 25th June
1821. a Subject of Blacksmith

J. B. Prevost _

Recd 12th July.

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Lima February the 6th 1822.

Sir

Upon my arrival at Guayaquil I learned that the Sea Flower had been liberated and had sailed for Gibraltar _ The intelligence was the more gratifying because the case involved principles, that I do not recollect to have seen discussed _ The Object of the Seizure was to compel security from the Master to respond to a Suit to be instituted for the recovery of a pecuniary penalty incurred by him under the Colonial Government for some violation of its revenue laws _ Several collateral questions of importance were also involved, but from the view which I took of the subject, all appeared likely to resolve itself into the simple question of the right of the present Junta to pursue a Delinquent for an offence anterior to the Revolution _ In my application to the Supreme authority here for its friendly interference I maintained that both the right of enquiry and of punishment were extinguished by the Dissolution of the Sovereignty against which the offence was committed Fortunately the position obtained the Concurrence of the Minister and thus procured me the aid indicated in my last of December

written on the eve of my Departure — In that letter after referring to the application of the Master, I advised you of the course I had adopted together with the motives which notwithstanding afterwards determined my visit to Guayaquil, and I shall particularly regret its miscarriage because I am now without the means of offering to the Department a Duplicate — If my recollection serve me I also intimated discontent both here and in Chile at the inaction observed by the Protector after the surrender of Callao — The suspicions were certainly there mentioned, but the motives ascribed to him have been fully authenticated by the energy which he has since displayed — The fact is, two months of disease had so enfeebled him, that at the time of my sailing he was unfit for any effort, but regaining his health shortly after, measures were adopted corresponding with his Character and in unison with his professions — He commenced by issuing a proclamation for the meeting of a Congress in May next and then surrendered the Palace and Government to the Marquis of Torre Tagle a Peruvian Calculated here for his attachment to the cause — He has since confined himself exclusively to the Command of the army, has been actively occupied in gathering recruits, organizing new Corps and distributing them so as to bear upon those sections of the Country in possession of the Spanish Forces — Fifteen hundred men are on their way to Arica as many more in the neighborhood of Truxillo have been ordered to advance into the Interior and he himself embarked yesterday in an armed Schooner for some point on the Coast understood most favorable to his cooperation — The declarations avowed in his proclamation

is Guayaquil, but I have no idea that such are his intentions — time only developes his Secrets and until he land no one pretends to designate the route — Some Days since I mentioned to him my intention of returning to Chile and asked him whether I might anticipate an early period to the impending struggle, he answered that all would be settled by the first of August, and surely Guayaquil is not the direction in which to obtain so early a result — The Case for the Congress appears now from the crude shape in which it is enveloped, intended more to appease Public feeling than to give effect to the meeting at that Day — Indeed were such the case I should think it not only premature but dangerous until those of Upper Peru can be united, in as much as the politics of the City are at war same with those of that portion of the Empire — among the higher orders in this place there prevails a strong disposition to a Monarchical Government, not as connected with Europe or the Intrigues of Despots, but rather from an ignorance of the practicability of any other Form — In the Interior I am apprised that a different Sentiment prevails throughout —

My intention to remain in Guayaquil until I could proceed to Quito in order to meet Bolivar was defeated by one of those accidents to which Change of Place always renders the Traveller more or less liable: The Boat accompanying us up the River with my Baggage was upset, so that upon landing at the Town I had not a change of Linen — I have invariably during my journies kept my papers within sight and on this occasion had been particular in placing the trunk containing them in the Boat in which I was with Capt. Ridgley, but by some fatality while refreshing ourselves on the Shore within a

two leagues of the City it was removed into the other by one of the Sailors whom it probably incommoded — In every view it has been a source of chagrin, but in none so much as in the loss of a number of original documents which I had taken pains to collect, some at a considerable expence for the information of the President upon many subjects of importance — As to my agency with these Governments I apprehend no inconvenience, because all I have hitherto done has been without assuming a public character: as an individual I have had access every where and as such have been enabled invariably to obtain their attention to any subject of Communication — The jealousies incident to an avowed agency first determined me to this course and I am satisfied that had I adopted any other, I should ever have been a stranger to the feelings principles and views of those ruling —

The Brig of war containing the despatches from the Director of Chile to his L.dShip did not reach Guayaquil anterior to the departure of the Callao from thence — Instructions were however left by him for the Officer bearing them to follow him to Panama, upon which Plan it appears he intends an Attack, and although so deficient in young Seamen that the whole number does not exceed forty yet there is little doubt of his success —

Some days since the General informed me that during my absence he had sent an Agent to England and that he wished also to send one to the States if I thought it might favor an acknowledgment: I answered that at the present appeared premature without the entire possession of the Peru: that upon the happening of that Event I should immediately communicate it to the President who I was persuaded would then not only recognize its Independence but renew his efforts to obtain an acknowledgment by the

Powers of Europe — I feel myself authorized to say thus much from the Communications heretofore made to the Government of Buenos Ayres and I am the more induced to do it in order to impair impressions which he has received in common with many others from foreign Agents, that is that the U States are unfriendly to the Independence of South America from Commercial jealousies —

There exists but one opinion in Guayaquil as to the Revolution they are all Patriots, yet they are divided in sentiment as to the Government of which they ought to become an integrant Part — The wealthy Class of the Community incline to Peru, the body of the People to Quito — Locality certainly designates the latter and I think the presence of Bolivar will soon decide the question — The River is beautiful, navigable by Vessels of any tonnage, the soil fruitful and the Elevation of part of the Country such as to furnish all the productions of Europe in addition to those of Africa — Indeed it unites advantages that must render it the most important Town on the Coast —

Upon my return to this Place having no documents to justify the acts of Mr Lynch should they be questioned I have requested him to suspend the exercise of any further Consular functions — While on this Subject permit me to suggest for the Consideration of the Department the propriety of enquiring into the pursuits of our Countrymen here who are seeking appointments on this Coast — Many are exceptionable in point of Character and those while engaged in an illicit commerce from one Port to the other have incurred the hostility and enmity of the Patriot Governments by

Services rendered to the Enemy at times at variance with the Neutrality of the Flag —

Sir Thomas Hardy Sails to-morrow for Valparaiso on his way Home — I sincerely regret his departure, his views were enlarged and liberal and peculiarly fitted him for the Station; with great Prudence he was always firm and by adhering to Principles without indulging in Asperities at times Courted, he has maintained his Dignity and acquired Confidence — to Our Countrymen he has uniformly extended his Protection and on a late occasion exhibited the most lively interest to prevent the intended measures which were in Contemplation on my arrival

with every Sentiment of Consideration
I have the honor to be Sir Your
very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams Secretary
of State of U. States

Washington

Read 2 Aug. J. B. Prevost —

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Triplicate

Lima March 4. 1822.

Sir

I do not recollect whether in my letter of December I referred to a difficulty which had occurred to our Whalers touching for supplies — The extra claim grew out of the commercial regulations recently transmitted, subjecting all vessels entering Callao to a Tonnage duty analogous to that of the U States — The enclosed No 1. is a copy of my note on this subject and No 2. of the order issued thereupon — The vessel with Hope have a tendency to produce a like arrangement in Chile, where during my absence I learn that some imposition in the same shape, beyond the mere Port Charge has been added —

The view which I offered in my last of the proclamation for the meeting of a Congress in May, proves to be correct, as you will perceive by the Gazettes accompanying this: Those named to prepare a Constitution have within a few days past officially reported the impracticability of meeting a representation at so early a day and the propriety of extending the term has been concurred in by the Government — Much good may be anticipated from a delay now indefinite, as in all probability the war will be terminated within the term indicated by the General, when the sense of the Interior may be obtained on a point involving in my opinion the Integrity of the several Sections composing the

former Vice Royalty of the Peru —

I have not learned the decision of the claim made by Mr Bryan for the $5000 ℔ taken from Capt Smith at Tagua, — there is not such evidence here that an Spaniard the late Partner of Medina in company with those of this Place are interested in the voyage of which this amount is part of the proceeds and that they advanced a larger sum in amount of the Cargo — The discipline of these Jails has led to a suspicion that the intercourse extended to the people and an order of seizure has since been issued. I cannot however learn that there is any positive testimony as to the ship and if so I shall hope to procure her release shortly — The Information now detailed will necessarily lead to a condemnation of at least the one half I hoped it reach R. Jago prior to a decision. I shall regret it for the sake of those who have suffered so much in Rhode Island, but if Capt Smith thus poisons the commercial speculations of his owners by combining them with those of one of the Belligerents, they surely can have no claims upon the Administration in their support —

Mr Thomas Eldridge whom I have been obliged to retain before & again in Irons under an order of Banishment — Immediately upon receiving advice of the arrest I addressed myself to the Department from whence the mandate issued and enclosed a Copy of my Note together with the answer — I have since at his request asked a hearing in conformity with the Intimation of the Minister but I doubt much whether it will be heeded from the temper which I did discover on this Subject and as there can be no great things

the right of Banishment upon the allegations indicated, I do not feel myself authorized to press the subject further —

His Lordship has not been heard of since his departure and it is supposed that upon learning the Independence of Panama at the mouth of the Esmeraldas where he intended to touch, he afterwards directed his course to some Port of Mexico: there he will be equally disappointed as they also from the changes on this Coast are no longer regarded as Enemies — The two Frigates the Venganza and Prueba have eluded his grasp and were lately if not at the moment of the month of the river of Guayaquil — They are in a deplorable state afflicted with all the diseases incident to Youth and wholly destitute — It is said that upon the change of Government at Panama the Officer commanding the Squadron proposed the surrender of the one, provided they in authority there would equip the other so as to enable him to double the Cape — If such be the fact and I have every reason to believe it, their approach may be for the sole purpose of entering into a like negociation with those in Power at Guayaquil where they hoped greater facilities to give effect to such an arrangement —

Private letters from the Interior state that Potosi and the Provinces adjoining have declared their Independence — An event the more important as tending to Unite and Consolidate the Confederation on the other side — It would seem therefore that the concessions were formerly obtained by Bs Ayres and Intended to destroy the Policy of securing the ancient connexion so as to prevent an Union with this Government which might then cause a diversion of its commerce to the Port of Arica the Contiguity of which offers many advantages —

The fate of Lima has decided the Politics of the whole Coast and I may add of South America in opposition to every thing European, Allies not excepted, even the degraded Brazilians feel its influence and Bs Ays is long distanced by the Competitors

of the Portuguese and the Revenary Regents of Rame is rapidly advancing
to the principles to which he gave birth and with I think he among the
first to establish a government upon the true footing of equality and
general representation —

The General whose departure I stated in my last proceeded
as far North as Tuscello and after putting the troops in that Station
in motion returned hither where he has since remained unremittingly
employed in preparations for the March of the great body of the army
in two divisions, as it is said, the one to cross the Mountains so as
to occupy the Valley of Lanja, the other to proceed Southerly in order
to join the force in that Direction destined against Arequipa —

I have neither received my Letters by the Franklin nor
heard from Com. Stewart since his arrival — No doubt he anticipated my return to Valparaiso in the Constellation and sailed with
my intention in the I learned Capt Ridgely's determination to touch
at the intermediate Ports then and now under close blockade — This
one of those subjects upon which I have had the honor to address the
department heretofore and although my views as to the right may
have been incorrect, yet I am not so as to the effect, which is always
that of producing unfriendly feelings

With every sentiment of consideration
I have the honor to be Sir
Your very humble Servt

W Bevans

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U States
Washington

No 1. 123

J.B.P to the Minister of the Treasury

Lima Dec 6th 1821

Sir

The Independence an American whale Ship arrived at Callao some days since for the sole purpose of taking in wood and water — To the surprize of the Master he was shortly after called upon for the payment of Duties analogous to those imposed upon trading vessels and his papers are withholden by the Capt of the Port until he comply with this demand — In consequence of the representation made to me I have examined the article of the Code regulating the duty upon tonnage and can discover nothing to justify its application to this class of vessels — The usage heretofore prevailing confined the charge to port duties merely such as anchorage &c and from those he asks no exemption — I therefore take the liberty to submit for your consideration the annexed memorandum as handed to the Minister and ask from you such an order for his relief as you may think proper

[Sig] J.B.P.

Decree of the Nº 2.
Minister of Treasury in answer

Lima Febº 21 de 822. Visto este espediente con lo informado pa el tribunal del Consulado y Directos de Marina se declara que los cuatro reales señalados pr toneladas a los buques estrangeros y dos rs a los nacionales pr el drō de anclage en el articulo 4º del reglamto provisional de Comercio es y debe entenderse pr los buques que desembarcan efectos o que aunque hayan entrado de lastre reciban Cargo pr algun destino = Mas con respecto a los buques ballenero que solo fondean con el objeto de hacer aguadas o reponer su rancho solo debe exigirseles el derecho de anclage q. ha estado en practica y que segun su porte se la regulados de Cuatro y medio a diez pesos = Comuniquese este decreto a la Aduana Directos de Marina y Capn del Puerto pa su intelijencia y Cumplimiento = una rubrica de S.E. = Manuel =
(sig) Es copia Faramenas

Copy of letter from D.B.P. to Secretary adward

Lima Febry. 26 1822

Sir I have this moment received a note from

Mr. Tho. Aldrege advising me of his arrest and confinement. "Will you allow me sir to ask the motives inducing a measure so harsh towards an American citizen- I am the more solicitous because Mr. Aldrege affirms an entire ignorance of any cause of censure and thus affords a hope that I may obtain his early enlargement (dis) H.R."

Tho. Guido — Secretary answer

Mr. Guido's reply

Sor D. Juan Berazt

Lima y Febrero 27. 1822

Sor de mi particular aprecio

La intervencion que ha tenido respecto al arresto de D. Tomas Eldrich ha sido meramente accidental pero entiendo que este joven fue comprehendido en la conspiracion descubierta en Chile a principio del año 1820 contra la administracion de aquel pays y contra el Escmo. Sor. Gral. Sn Martin: que con sus complices fue sentenciado Eldrich a espatriacion q. p. este motivo fue entregado al Capn Downes de la fragta de guerra Macedonian de los E. U. del Norte y que este Sor respondio de la conduccion de aquel a su pays.

Despues de la entrada del exercito Libertador en Lima residio el Caballero Eldrich en esta Capital hasta el

amparo de las leyes del Pais y gozando la plenitud de derechos de un Ciudadano libre. pero informado el Sor Protector que el Sor Eldrich minaba la opinion del gobierno del Peru y fomentaba el espiritu de sedicion me ordeno lo remitiese en arresto para que desde el pidiese su pasaporte para fuera del Payp: esta es la orden vigente y el origen que presumo tiene su prision Ruego sin embargo que si el Sor. Eldrich gustare reclamar un juicio formal para esclarecer su conducta le seria otorgado conforme a la Ley

Con este motivo tiene el honor de ofrecer a V. los sentimtos de la mas distinguida estimacion con que queda Su afmo Sero

(Rubric) Tomas Guido

Exhibit Publication of Spain
Records Letter of 4 March
1822.

TOMO SEGUNDO.

GACETA DEL GOBIERNO

DEL MIERCOLES 27 DE FEBRERO DE 1822.=3.°

NOTICIA INTERESANTE.

ESPAÑA.

La Goleta *Alerta* procedente de San Tómas ha trahido varios impresos de Madrid confirmandose en ellos la noticia dada en nuestro número 23 de la expulsion sufrida por los americanos que se hallaban en la Corte. La Miscelanea de 7 de Setiembre nos ha instruido de que el dia 4 recibieron los SS. Rebenga, y Echeverria embiados de Colombia, su pasaporte del secretario de estado para que salieran del territorio de España, dentro de 24 horas, lo que asi verificaron, dandose por pretexto haberse roto el armisticio por el presidente Bolivar; pero no puede ser cierta semejante causa (reflecxiona la Miscelanea) por que cuando estos caballeros llegaron, ya era roto el armisticio. El señor Zea tambien recibiò su pasaporte, pero se le concedió el plazo de ocho dias para salir de Madrid.

Las cartas particulares que tambien se han recibido por dicha Goleta añaden que no solamente los embiados de Colombia, sino todo americano con inclusion de los diputados en Córtes han sido expulsados del territorio español, por atribuirles el bajo pueblo los movimientos interiores de las provincias, para no dejar a la España organizar su gobierno bajo el órden constitúcional.

Se exaltó en tal manera el pueblo contra ellos, que fué necesario para su segura salida, que la parte moderada se uniera para protegerlos de todo insulto hasta su llegada a la raya de Francia.

Se habian congregado las Cortes en sesiones extraordinarias, y el punto principal de discusiones era la causa americana, sobre la que los ministros francamente dijeron, *no hai mas partido que tomar; ó reconocer la independencia ó hacer un esfuerzo nacional.* Esto se dijo sin saberse aun allí, los tres grandes acontecimientos de la ocupacion de Lima por San Martin, la de Cartagena por Montilla y la evacuacion de Mejico de la guarnicion española, en consecuencia de la independencia, creandose un imperio separado. *(Miscelanea del istmo de Panamá libre é independiente del Domingo 6 de Enero de 1822.)*

No habia llegado a nuestras manos el artículo anterior, cuando se adop-

boliza su caracter. Si tal es la conducta de la España en detrimento de sí misma, si no teme alejar para siempre nuestra confianza y destruir lo último que se pierde, tanto en los negocios públicos como en los privados, y si los expresivos desengaños que ha recibido, no bastan para infundirle sentimientos de discrecion, ya que no sean de justicia, usemos el derecho de retaliacion, por que es justo, por que es necesario y por que su ejercicio léjos de traernos los inconvenientes a que ellos se exponen por su imprudencia, nos ahorrarán un gran número de males y peligros que es nuestro deber el evitar. Ya que contra todo interés nacional, la politica del gabinete de Madrid es hoi la misma que fuè en tiempo de Fernando è Isabel, levantese en horabuena una barrera que nos separe eternamente, mas a fin de no imitar su conducta, aun en lo que exije la ley de las naciones, queden siempre en el pais los buenos españoles, para que el mundo vea que entre tantas miserias y males que nos han transmitido, el caracter americano ha prevalecido contra la fuerza del ejemplo y de la educacion; y en fin, salgan solo aquellos que por su conducta ó por su estado, tienen contra si una presuncion que autoriza esta medida.

La comision de constitucion, zelosa del mejor desempeño de la confianza que se le ha hecho, ha dirigido al gobierno algunas fundadas observaciones sobre las dificultades que encuentra, para que el congreso general constituyente se reuna tan pronto como lo aulsela el gobierno. La parte principal de aquella nota es a la letra como sigue.

Excmo. Sr.— „ La comision encargada de concertar y dirigir la convocacion del próximo congreso constituyente, mientras que penetrada de toda la importancia de este negocio, se ocupa en él con incesante desvelo; creeria defraudar la inestimable confianza de V. E. y del publico, si, a fin de darle cuenta de la actividad de sus operaciones, no manifestará a V. E. las dificultades que ha tocado al combinar los primeros elementos de su trabajo; porque refundiendose aquellas en un necesario entorpecimiento de éste, solo las superiores decisiones de V. E. en la materia podràn dar a la comision la confianza que apetece, y que para el suceso conveniente reclama una tan útil, como debida ocupacion.

„ La primera dificultad consiste nada menos que en la imposibilidad fisica que advierte la comision de que para el dia 1.° de mayo prefijado, se reunan en la capital todos los representantes de los departamentos libres del Perù: porque aunque la comision, dando un impulso extraordinario a sus trabajos, logre en todo el mes de Febrero regularizar los métodos mas propios de la novedad de las circunstancias, segun los cuales deban practicarse las respectivas elecciones, y aun cuando ellos obtengan sin previo examen la suprema aprobacion de V. E., semejantes instrucciones que no podrán comunicarse a los departamentos del norte hasta el 8 de marzo, en la salida del correo de esa carrerra, se recibiràn en Truxillo el 18 del propio mes, en Piura a 24, y con mayor posterioridad a proporcion de las distancias, en los puntos mas apartados de la cabeza del departamento, siendo por fin inverificable su recibo en Maynas en todo el mes de abril. Y como se requiere el periodo conveniente para que el reglamento se observe en sus menores detalles, y las elecciones intermedias se expidan con la perfeccion correspondiente para el acierto, y ademas para que los diputados electos preparen y realizen su venida; la naturaleza misma de las cosas demanda un largo espacio de tiempo, sin el que es inconcebible la ejecucion completa de formas tan esenciales.

27 feby. 1822.

J. B. Provost

Recd 2 Aug:

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Lima April 1st 1822

Sir

Although in my last I adverted to the probable circumstance of the Spanish Frigates in the River Guayaquil, yet I did not anticipate their surrender in the manner indicated by the enclosed arrangement — The Venganza and Alexander Sloop of War were immediately placed under the Control of the Agent of this Government at that Place, where they now ride at anchor — a Mutiny took place among the Crew of the Prueba and she was taken out to Sea, but so badly provisioned that Expectations were indulged of her return to order; Her yesterday were realized by her entrance into this Port, when the surrender was immediately compleated — Thus the Spanish Flag has ceased to wave on the Pacific, and without incurring much responsibility, I think I may venture to predict, that ere long, it will be displayed throughout S. America, only as a Trophy or Diary commemorative of the Triumphs of Bolivar & San Martin

The want of Mechanics has delayed the March of

the Troops, there was a deficiency in the number of Saddles and other Equipments ——— for an augmented Cavalry which it was necessary to supply and which could not be purchased: They however are now in such a State of forwardness that the moment of Departure may be determined with some precision and it is understood that they will move about the 20th of the present Month —

The prospects of Spain as to a recognition are here considered as made only to paralize and to delude and I confess I incline to the same opinion — The Revolution there does not appear to have engendered one liberal feeling, on the contrary the Parties strengthen with the disgrace of their arms, and there is no change of interest to guide them: commercial intercourse ceased with the change of sovereignty, not to be revived, all the productions of Spain are equally the growth of these Colonies, the dependance was artificial, it was that of restriction wholly and always accompanied with odium —

I have the honor to enclose for your perusal an Apology from the British government for the conduct of Capt. Searle as published in Chile — However outrageous the conduct pursued by this Officer might have been, that proud Nation is not so prone to atonement as to permit us to ascribe this

Note altogether to a repeal for the rights of Chile as a Belligerent — Rely upon it Sir, that her policy towards this America is rapidly changing and that the repeated attacks of Sir Rd. Bayly now on his way Home, will decide her to a course that may give us Commercial advantages should she incline to avail herself of them — The subject is of great Moment and I hope I shall be pardoned by again reverting to the route by which this Coast may be made to furnish all the Specie for an Asiatic Supplies, and by assuring my conviction that Chile will be the direction of our Commerce if not embarrassed — The recall is obviously independently of relieving the States from the annual drain of its Specie, it will augment the exchange of our raw Materials, extend navigation multiply Seamen and accumulate Capital — Two of our Vessels the one from New York and the other from Europe laden with Merchandize have lately arrived, obtained their returns in Specie and are now about to proceed to Canton there to invest them for the Home Market —

Not a single conveyance has offered from hence for the States since my first arrival and I have been compelled to send my Letters to Mr. Appleton by the way of Chile — This will explain the cause of some Letters being considered before they reach their destination — I am now endeavouring to establish a Correspondence with some one at Panama and hope through the medium of an Acquaintance going thither to be

enabled to convey my duty of this Boats

With every Sentiment of Consideration

I have the honor to be Sir Your Most

Humble & Obt Servt

W Brent Jr

The Hon.ble J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the States

Washington

Lima April 13th 1822.

Most Illustrious Sir

Learning from the Super Cargo of the Macedonian that the authorities at the Port were discharging this Vessel without his concurrence or knowledge and that in a very precipitate manner, I did myself the honor to call last evening in order to ascertain the motive — No Notice has been given of any proceeding before a Tribunal competent to investigate the claims of the owners and I cannot persuade myself that any thing assuming a legal color has intervened to impair those rights —

I therefore pray you sir to furnish me with such Information on the Subject as may be within the knowledge of the Department over which you preside

Signed J. B. Prevost

B. Monteagudo

Minister of State &c &c &c.

Copy Letter to Minister of State on
the Subject of the Macedonian
10 April 1812 9

J. B. Prevost 128

Lima April 16. 1822.

Sir

as there is a Vessel sailing directly for B. Ays I have seat under cover to Lt. Forbes the gazettes for the last two months to be transmitted by him to the Department —

Lt Cochrane returned about a Month since to Guayaquil where he still remains claiming possession of the Venganza and Aldeamder Sloop of War & some Spies about them as Admiral of the liberating Squadron — he never went so far at one moment as to place Marines on board of the one or both, but finding that those ruling there, were resolved to sustain the rights of this Government, he consented to withdraw them and entered into some treaty or their subject, of which many are of coarse the Object — I cannot learn that the Protector has ratified the Compact and unless compelled by circumstances I am inclined to believe he will not — Blanco however has sailed thither with part of the Peruvian Squadron in order to convey those Vessels to this Port, and most probably is authorized to exercise a discretion as to the necessity of acquiescence.

Such is the hostility of his Lordship towards the Genl that I should not be surprized if he were to send Blanco or take him to Chile under arrest — he may do so with sufficient color of right to protect himself from censure, as the latter was sent hither by that

Government to join their Squadron and consequently placed under his orders. It would be without doubt as to Blanco yet the command would necessarily retard a Campaign now opening and whilst dispatch is all important to defeat the mischief growing out of a Measure which I am about to unfold —

You will recollect Sir, in mine of the 6th of July I mentioned that a Force composed of about 5000 Men had been sent to the Southward. The design of the General at that time in so doing was simply to present a power sufficient for the protection of Pensacola, and orders were accordingly given not only to act on the Defensive, but always to remain within reach of the Transports so as to embark upon the approach of an Enemy — The Command was confided to a Spanish Native of that District, of powerful Connections, but wholly without experience and although Policy may have justified the Confidence, a surprize and total defeat or rather dispersion has been the consequence.

This Event has so animated the other Side, that I am now persuaded they will make efforts to a less extent, which before were not contemplated by them and although my Conjectures is the same as to the ultimate Issue, yet the Contest will necessarily be protracted —

The Super Cargo of the Macedonian called upon me some Days since to state that the Government were discharging the Cargo and had ordered her to be put under the Control of the Commandant of the Marine — I immediately

addressed the enclosed No 1. to the Secretary of State, which as yet remains unanswered

With every sentiment of respect & consideration
I have the honor to be Sir Your Very Hble

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U States
Washington

Prevost J. B

Lima 16 apric 1822

transmits the Gazettes to
care of Mr Forbes, with
his Letter to the Minister
of State

J. B. Prevost

Read 23 Dec.

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St Iago de Chile June 12. 1822.

Sir

I remained two Months in Lima after the arrival of the Franklin without receiving any Intimation of the views of our Commodore, I embarked on the 25th of April Stile hoping to find him at Valparaiso — In this I was disappointed and had the mortification to reach within sight of the Port, just as he was going out of the Harbor — Perhaps in the exercise of the discretion given me I have erred, but the event of a Meeting of Deputies in this Capital for the purpose of organizing a Government, did not allow me to hesitate as to the propriety of a change of residence at least for some months — I have been too long a Spectator of this exhilarating struggle to be indifferent to the conclusion, to be indifferent to the Establishment of a System founded upon the basis of equal rights — a Fortnights residence has enabled me to take a general view of the progress and State of Society and all appears propitious to the cause of freedom — Provincial jealousies have been allayed by the liberality of the Capital in the mode of representation, party spirit is absorbed in the general prosperity and the Glory acquired both by Sea and by land has engendered a deep Esteem that forbids dependence and favors any Government —

I mentioned in my last the dispersion of a large Body under Tristan a Peruvian General at or near Ica, without offering to speculate upon consequences then than as it might retard the Campaign — It is probable the suspicion of Don Joses Hand of aims by enabling the Spaniards to augment his Force, may induce Canterac to advance a second time upon the Capital, particularly if the Patriot army should be weakened by the march of the

Division is contemplated for Pisco and the Valley of Ica[illegible] — In such case I do not undertake to say what will be the course of Gen. Martin, whether to engage or to retire, but I do undertake to say, that the latter, whether proceeding from Compulsion or from choice, will have no unfavorable effect upon the cause — If produced by defeat the occupation of Callao and the entire control of the ocean will prevent any occupation of Lima by an adverse Force and must afterwards subject them to a disastrous retreat — If Policy dictate the abandonment of the Capital, its occupation by Canterac would be accompanied with still greater Dangers, as in such case San Martin would necessarily assume positions, so as to deny the means of subsistence as well as of regress — I have now the honor to enclose the note of the Minister of State in answer to mine on the subject of the Macedonian & [illegible] with a copy of the report of the Fiscal thereon referred to — You will discover Sir, by this latter document the nature of the transactions which have caused more excitement in the Ufstates than the truth of the case can justify — I regret to say that the publication of this Intercepted has been and continues to be the apology for violating the Blockade of the Intermediate Ports, when I venture to affirm that more specie has been exported from thence in this manner by our Ships of War, than the whole Capital expended by Messrs Ellery and Co including the most extravagant profits —

Ld Cochrane some days since returned to the Port of Valparaiso with the greater part of the Squadron much to the satisfaction of this Government. His reception has been flattering and he is making public display of the feelings towards him in order to obtain a command to the intermediate Ports distinct from and independent of that of San Martin — Enmity and Vanity both unite to stimulate his efforts, the former to take from the General his Laurels the latter to fulfill a prophesy of one of the Incas related by Garcilaso that the Country would first be subjugated by a long bearded race who alternately were to be driven out and the empire restored to its pristine Splendor by a white or red haired People — There is no doubt but that this prophesy has

been handed down by tradition and that an Indian speech an Envoy of Japan will with more complacency as answering the descriptions; yet I doubt much whether Public opinion here will justify the necessary expenses to an Equipment and I doubt still more the inclination of the Director to give his L.d Ship the reins a second time —

A French Frigate after consuming some months at the different Ports to the Southward anchored a few weeks since at the Port — The conduct of Baron Mackau the Commander is wholly different from that of his Predecessor Count Jurien, all is Courtesy and Deference to the existing Powers — I enclose for your perusal the Letter addressed by him to this Government prior to his visit hither, it was necessary to allay the jealousies excited by the former visit in order to gain him the ends he had in view and which he has since obtained — as far as I have been able to discover his objects, they were first directed to the prospection of one of the Ports at the Southward if such could be effected with the Consent of this Government — The jealousies are too great to cherish any hope of any success and the progress of the Expedition to Chiloe is such that his mission I think will terminate in a treaty of Commerce if advantages can be obtained — My efforts will be used to defeat him as far as relates to privileges in excess of others, by every appeal that can be made to the judgment or feelings of the People —

You will find, Sir, upon perusing the Note of the Minister covering the Report in the Case of Smith, the anxiety of that Government to have some authorized Agent resident here — My answer to his Note is also submitted. I thought it most discreet to acknowledge the communication with equal Courtesy, without touching upon the subject of Peace which I no longer proposed and of which if he had been inclined to treat their former existence upon my responsibility, doubts might have arisen as to their application under the Change — It is my intention unless otherwise instructed in the mean time to return to Peru in October if my health will permit, not however with an intention to remain there longer than may be necessary because of the extravagance of the Place, the expenses exceeding largely that of any of the great Capitals of Europe —

My Approach to B.s Ayres presents to view the same Interests that existed when there, varying only in shape, the same Influence is still operating and from the same Source — an alliance offensive and defensive with Brazil as and

Independent Power under a Prince who cannot sustain himself, has been proposed and openly made to inveigle this Government into the measure — The consequence is obvious, the Interior hemmed in on all sides was thus to be subjected to the Politics of the Capital and such Government imposed upon them as best comported with the Interests of a few corrupt Dependents upon foreign Courts — Hence their reluctance to consolidate an Union upon terms of Equality, and none will be formed while the present Rulers are suffered to remain except upon the footing of the former Empire — They will not however succeed as the most important Provinces they possess adjoining Chile are now in the practice of obtaining their supplies from Lima and thus daily becoming independent of their former Capital —

With every Sentiment of respect I have the honor to be Sir Your very humble Servt

J. M. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

12 Jun 1822.

with M.T. Gorosta of 12 June 1822 133

Exmo Sor — El Fiscal dice q. la Goleta Macedonia corresponde por mitad a D. Jose Sarto Arismendi por haberla comprado en quince mil p.s a D. Felipe Mercier en 4 diciembre de 1819. segun el Informe de fol.14 quaderno Con.le parag.o 4. de la instruccion N.32 dirijida a sus apoderados Escala e Zauberin residentes en Jacna, y papel cabe A. quadern. 1.o de los Autos agregados Esos papeles estan reconocidos por Arismendi a fol.19 quad.o 2.o agregado — Pedia asimismo doscientos mil p.s q. dio al Gobierno anterior en esta forma: Cien mil pesos por el permiso p.a la conduccion de efectos de Cantos al puerto de Callao: Veinte y cinco mil de donativo, y Setenta y cinco mil en cargos de derechos adeudados por el Cargamento de la Macedonia, segun el parag.o 5.o de la citada instruccion N.32 y Contrata con D. Elisabet Smith N.o firmada en esta Ciudad a 25 de Noviembre de 1819. que se refiere a fs q. 2.o agregado — En el Art.o 2.o de dicha Contrata se obligo Arismendi a poner a bordo de dicha Goleta Cincuenta Mil pesos en el Puerto de San Blas p.a q. sirvieren en Cantos de parte de pago de los efectos que se comprasen — En la instruccion N.32 p. 2.o dice q. no pudo cumplir esa condicion. Mas a fs 2.a 6.ta y fs 11 q. Con.te asegurad el Capitan y Piloto de dicho Buque q. de San Blas llevaron para Cantos algun dinero en numerario y Plata. qualquiera q. fuese la cantidad era de Arismendi, e interin se depure por el Capt Smith, debe subsistir la aplicacion hecha en el Art.o 4.o de dicha contrata a favor de Arismendi importante Cien mil pesos — Debia igualm.te Veinte y cinco p.s Mitad de los cincuenta mil aplicados a los Dueños de la Fragata Macedonia p.r el art.o 4. de la citada Contrata y tres mil quinientos p.s suplidos a Smith para gastos de dicha Expedicion segun el citado informe de fs 14 q. ord.

Todos los bienes y derechos corresponden hoy al Estado en consecuencia de la Vaja de Arismendi y no bastan para la paga la Mitad del valor de dicho buque y las especies embargadas — El Sobrecargo Dn Esteban Howe ha declarado a fs 15 q. Consiente, q. existen en su poder los efectos en deuda del puerto de Mollendo al del Callao en la citada Goleta y detallados en la Factura de fs 17 con exclusion de una tercia parte q. se habia vendido — Los efectos existentes y el importe de los vendidos deben embargarse para asegurar el derecho del Estado y por haberse hecho esta Expedicion comercial

en perjuicio de nuestra sagrada causa, segun el tenor de los papeles ofrecidos. Asi lo ha de servir V.S. mandar q.e inmediatam.te se secuestren dichos bienes y q.e S.ria se le devuelva el proceso para poder la conveniente o q.e se le remita a la alta Camara para su ulterior substanciacion Lima 7 abril 16. de 1822. Jumado - Judela

Decreto Lima April 16. de 1822 = Conformado en lo principal y oido en el dictamen fiscal, pase al Director general de marina para que se hagan los embargos que se expresan y devolviendo los autos se dirijan estos a la alta Camara de justicia para su resolucion - Espidanse las ordenes correspondientes =

Jumado - Montealegre

Fiscal exponi lo que se le ofrece
Mauricio de Seoane
16 abril 1822.

with Mr Prevost's of 12 June 1822

Sen.r D.n Juan Prevost

Lima Abril 16.t 1822

Mui Sen.r mio y de mi aprecio

Remiteme V. contestarle particularmente a la Carta de Oficio que con fecha del 13. tuvo V. la bondad de dirijirme, sobre el negocio de la Goleta la Macedonian — Por este modo he creido conciliar facilmente los miramientos y antiguas consideraciones que ha merecido V. siempre en la America del Sud, con los deberes que me impone mi posicion publica — antes de ahora he manifestado a V. el deseo que tenia el Gobierno del Peru de que acreditase su Caracter publico, tanto con la idea de estrechar sus relaciones con el de los Estados Unidos, como igualmente para hacerjir qualesquiera negocio concerniente a los Ciudadanos de Norte America por el Metodo generalmente adoptado en iguales casos. La credencial que V. me hizo ver antes de su partida para Guayaquil, no llenaba este objeto y asi es que V. mismo no creyo conveniente dar de ella un conocimiento oficial al Gobierno del Peru — Estoy persuadido que sera del mayor interes p.a este pais, el que V. se hallase autorizado por su Gobierno, al menos en aquella forma que lo permitiesen las relaciones politicas de los Estados Unidos, toda vez que la buena inteligencia entre ambos se consolidase gradualmente, como lo exijen nuestros mutuos intereses — Entretanto, V. no podra dudar de convenir, que es mi deber el declinar de toda Contestacion oficial, aunque privadamente le acredite los mismos sentimientos que todos los Gobiernos de America han Mostrado a V. —

Contrayendome al objeto de su Nota, creo satisfacerle

cumplidamente, incluyendole la copia de la vista fiscal y decreto que se ha puesto hoi en el espediente a que se refiere —

Creame V. Señor que con la mayor sinceridad soi su atento servidor q. b. s. m.

firmado B. Montenegro

J. B. Sawyer
Rec'd 23 Dec.

136

A. Exp. de Chile July 24. 1802.

(Triplicate)

)

Sir

Their great Comp. and deconcertment of a large Concourse of Citizens, the Delegates accompanied by the General Officers of Government civil and Military marched in procession from the Palace to the Hall which had been prepared for their reception — After administering the oaths prescribed by the ordinance, the Director handed to the Speaker of the House the enclosed address and then surrendered to the Convention the authority with which he had been invested as Chief Magistrate — The manly simplicity Integrity of feeling and love of Country exhibited throughout this discourse produced upon its reading universal applause, he was unanimously reelected by an unanimous vote and a Committee named to wait upon him in order to solicit a continuance of his services — The term was not designated, but it is understood to extend only to the meeting of the Constitutional Congress which they are about to organize — The members of this Body a number thirty two, are principally Land holders and although without experience and without political science, yet possess a good share of good common sense are ardently attached to the Revolution and disposed to cherish liberal principles —

The Message of the President reached here some Days prior and was received with great satisfaction both by the Government and by those without, it had in part revived the feelings now extended here and could not have arrived at a more happy moment to produce salutary political effects — It is a death blow to all foreign intrigues — The disappointment experienced heretofore upon the failure of Mr Claypoles Resolution, prevents that confidence of the National

Gratitude which I anticipate when the event shall be officially communicated

The Imposition of a Tonnage Duty upon our Whaleers & Ships Imported in Consequence of the 4th of March had taken place during my absence — Mr Hogan since my return has written to the Government on the Subject and I am assured by the Secretary that it shall be removed so as to limit the charge to Port duties as heretofore —

The Peruvian things remain much as they were, except that the Enemy had retired to Guamanga and their former position — I never did believe they would attempt to approach the Capital, but as it was considered by Genl Cochrane and other Military Men I thought proper in my last to submit my ideas of the Result in such case — The Squadron under the Command of Blanco consisting of nineteen Vessels including Transports sailed from Callao on the 16th of June without having embarked a Soldier, although every preparation had been made and orders given to that effect — I understand it to be merely for the purpose of deceiving Cochrane and that the Troops have another destination — In this as it may the Fleet must out without any specific object with orders to cruize on the Coast 15 or 20 Days and to return at the expiration of that term —

Bolivar had at length effected his Object in securing the Pass of Juan Ambato the most abrupt and the most difficult of any in South America, the possession of which secured the liberation of the whole Kingdom of Quito, indeed it is here said that the Troops advancing from Guayaquil have already entered the Capitals — Genl Cochrane had retired to his Plantation without however striking his Flag as Admiral: There appears to be no disposition to send him out a second time —

With the very Sentimental of respect I have the Honor to be Sir Your very Obt Servt

The Hon Bl
J. Q. Adams
&c &c &c

J. B. Prevost

Duplicate

Sir

more interesting to the Revolution of Peru than the fall of Montevideo.
This is the same Rosas to whom I alluded in one of my former Despatches
when touching upon the establishment of the order of the day — this
Dictator was as mischievous as the chief of his Partizans Pueyrredon
and would have proved equally dangerous to this Country could he have
obtained his ascendancy — he had a Representative to every Petty Tribe
Principle and used authority only to its destruction — I have had
I have had a moments apprehension as to the revival of Spanish
dominion in Peru but I have had many as to the system of Government
to be adopted — This happy Incident entirely relieves me and I now
believe that the Congress contemplated as the Instrument of his co-
-ept views will either follow the Impulse of public opinion by some
liberal system or dispose thereof as best serving the National Repre-
-tatives — All the Cities of Peru concur in the Measure of

the army upon the return of San Martin which was hourly expected
at the last dates from that quarter. It probably took place a few days
afterwards, so that we may anticipate the news of the commencement
of this long protracted measure by the next arrival from Lima.
The Board will consume at least thirty days to reach within the
precincts of Oregon, but when there I reserve my confidence in
the early close of the year.

The last dispatches sailed out for Chile with Mr
Pinckney during the present month. Some letters of a later
date will probably reach Lima by the same conveyance
who is really sent for a separate Congress and may compel
this Government to resort to Corbeau, Rondeau with how much
the less authority will be invested to that Congress equal and
terminate with its duration.

No Minister has been named for the United States to the
United Provinces of La Plata as soon as the official advices of Rivadavia
to that Government of the 27th ult. reached this city. Mr Rodney
will probably be instructed to leave Buenos Ayres on his return
from that mission, with becoming attention and consideration
to the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your
most obedient
and most humble servant
J. Q. Adams

The Hon.
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States.
Washington

Recd 12 April J. B. Prevost

Triplicate

140

A Tago de Chile November 15th 1822

Sir

This Government in answer to the note of Baron La Cor referred to in mine of the 9th ult.o without touching upon the subject of the proposal, simply declined any negociation, unless through the medium of a Public Agent to be sent hither by his Most Faithful Majesty clothed with powers to treat with Chile as an Independent Sovereignty. — I doubt whether the Baron will retain his Government of Monte Video long enough to learn the answer of his Master, but if such should be the case & Portugal agent to the mode prescribed I am persuaded the Director will never lend himself to its insidious & corrupt views

The disposition to resist European Influence under any shape daily acquires strength and I am sincerely gratified to find that such also is the decided policy of Columbia - The Agent appointed by that Government to conclude treaties of alliance offensive and defensive with Peru & Chile, has added a pledge from each of the contracting Powers to send Deputies to the Isthmus within a limited time for the double purpose of effecting an union in support of a representative system throughout and of preventing partial associations with any one of the Powers of Europe — An Agent has gone to Mexico with the same object and it is in contemplation as soon as the several Treaties

shall be ratified by Columbia, to invite a representation from the U States to preside at a meeting intended to assimilate the politics of the South with those of the North - I know not sir what may be the feelings of the Pocesident upon such an application, but if it can be realised and the effect produced which I anticipate from the measure I shall regard it as one of the most interesting events of the present age - America will then exhibit to the world the proud spectacle of an association for the Exaltation of Man, while in Europe they are forming compacts solely for his degradation

San Martin arrived in Town two days since and explains the delay of communication from Peru by an order which he gave on his departure for an Embargo to be continued a fortnight after the Embarcation of the Troops destined for the South - He supposes them to have sailed early in October so that in allowing the additional term we can now only look out for an arrival from thence.

In adverting to the transaction of Smith in mine of the 9th of October I mentioned that he sailed from hence for Arica in the Franklin - It was not so, he went in the Dolphin. The mistake arose from his having proceeded from thence in the Franklin to Lima, from whence I derived my information - It does not vary the case but I should regret an error however unimportant in any communication I make to the Department. God knows it is a subject of pain to me when I have to refer to the conduct of our Commanders and so much so that if any reproach can attach to me, it may from having been too

delicate on their subject.

My stay here has been continued from a belief that my presence would be useful upon the arrival of the Minister reported to have been named and my Impressions are now to remain until I can learn something Specific as to the views of the President.

I know not whether Mr Edward McCall Son of Archibald McCall of Philadelphia be among the applicants for a Consulate but if so I pray leave to state that he is one in whom the Government may repose confidence.

The absence of the Director has suspended the printing of the Constitution so that I cannot yet procure a copy and some further delay must thus necessarily take place

With every Sentiment of Respect &
I have the honor to be Sir Your H. Sert

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

J. B. Prevost
Recd 12 April

142

Duplicate

A Bordo de Chile Novembr 28.e 1822

Sir

a very few days after the date of my
last of which I have now the honor to enclose a Duplicate, a Vessel arrived
from Callao with the news as well of the sailing of the Transports conveying
the Troops destined for the South, as of the March of the Division of the army
intended to obtain possession of the Valley of Lurigancha — I have entire confidence
in the Commanders and believe their approach towards the Enemy will produce
an early and happy result — The letters from Lima are so contradictory
on the subject of the General, that it is not easy to form a judgment how far
the feeling toward him may operate to invite his return — My opinion
however is not changed — It does not appear to me probable that a decision
at that moment should obtain for him favor, nor is it probable that those
who have removed him would incline to abandon their authority — It is
true there is no one in Peru sufficiently distinguished to unite public
confidence and the present Executive Committee although individually
of excellent reputation are wholly without political experience and I
fear incompetent to give stability to any system of Government as their
first act was one of suspicion toward the English Merchant, not justified

in principle, feebly sustained and as feebly relinquished —

The Deputy from Columbia leaves this in a few Days for B. Ayres in order to conclude a Like treaty of Alliance with those in Rule there — He may succeed however secretly indisposed they may be to the federative System contemplated and I think the general Union when known in Europe will tend to deter any one Power from further Intrigues in that quarter —

Valparaiso which had grown in two years from 6000 to a population of 15000 souls was on the 19th August entirely destroyed by an Earthquake — Its Direction was from North to South and fears are entertained that it has caused greater destruction in Peru —

With every Sentiment of Respect
I have the Honor to Sir your Most
Obedient Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the States
Washington

J. B. Prevost Recd 18th Augt.
Duplicate

St Iago de Chile July. 18th 1823. 143

Sir

Letters from the intermediate Ports have reached us to the 4th inst. by which it appears that Alvarado has been successful in several Skirmishes, that the Spaniard retired as he advanced and that many of their Cavalry had passed over & join the Patriot Standard — Provisions are the only difficulty and if these can be obtained in sufficient abundance, they wish I think to reach Arequipa — The dates from my Consul Lima are to the 8th. nothing had occurred to claim notice except the recombarcation of the Division of Bolivian Troops with whom difference had arisen on account of some Exhorbitant demands of pay &c. All otherwise was quiet — The difficulty of acquiring such information of the events in Peru as may enable me to write with more confidence the Department has directed me to leave this for Lima from whence my next will be dated.

The determination to resist the Constitution had so generally extended itself, that all were in arms and marching towards the Capital about the time the late change was effected — Those from the North, large bodies of whom shortly thereafter reached this, have since returned without doing the least damage, and those from the South on their way from the Port enter the City to day under General Flores

without maintaining the same order —

The establishment of provincial governments under a confederation analogous to that of the U States obtains general favor and fortunately the spirit of Dominion, to destructive to a like system elsewhere is here too limited to cause apprehensions of resistance — I know Genl Pierce personally and have confidence in his cooperation with the general sentiment and that, without views of personal aggrandizement

Legal Brevoort

The Honble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U States
Washington

J. 83. Prevost
Recd 29 Augt.
Duplicate

145

Lima March 13th 1823.

Sir

The Expedition to the Intermediate Ports has entirely failed and altogether from the Incompetency and Inefficiency of the Executive Junta — Instead of giving effect to the Plan of the Protector by marching the Division contemplated for the Valley of Lanja, they erected its Progress at Lurin a Town at the foot of the Mountains about Six Leagues from Lima and thus enabled the Spaniard to direct his whole Force against the Liberating Army — Alvarado who had been sent forward with a Corps until the Junction of the Two Armies under Canterac and Valdez, and then compleatly overpowered and compelled to retreat with a precipitation that cost him the greater part of his Officers and Men —

The News of the Disaster reached this a few days prior to my arrival and produced an excitement which terminated in the deposition of the Junta and in the Concentration of the Executive Power in one Individual — The Person placed upon the Congress by the Public and invested with that Authority under the name of President, is an ardent Patriot and a sound Republican distinguished for his Constancy, his Talents and his efforts

throughout the Revolution — His Presidency now only of ten days has totally changed the aspect of affairs, from a state of Dismay and Dejection he has animated all into confidence and by reviving those feelings which had been paralyzed by a wicked policy, he is assuming an early Control of the Revolution — Troops have been sent to Bolivar and to O'Higgins and I have no doubt but that they will occupy the different Ports of Peru best adapted for Offensive operations by the end of the ensuing Month — I speak thus confidently because the latter anterior to my Departure from Chile had solicited and obtained from those in rule there, leave to proceed to the Intermediate Ports with a Division of 1600 of the best Troops and upon my Departure was only waiting at Valparaiso the Concurrence of this Government — Bolivar has already been in habits of Confidential Correspondence with the present Chief upon the subjects of the Revolution and latterly upon the Politics of this City — and as soon as he learned that San Martin had surrendered his authority, determined to remain in the neighborhood of Guayaquil where he still is, with a large portion of his army in order as I appeared to be in readiness to repair the Mischiefs he was anticipating

Believe me Sir, there is but one feeling throughout all the Spanish Dominions and long time would it have been annihilated had any one step been pursued, or had the late rulers chosen to confide

in the Agency of the People — They sought to obtain the object without augmenting an Influence that might endanger their privileges and their Liberty while they neglected to cooperate with the Troops of Chile and B. A. and thus have not only frustrated their authority, but have subjected the Capitol to an attack, were the Enemy so disposed —

I lament the unnecessary loss of a number of gallant and useful Men but I rejoice in the change produced by this recent — a Change that bids fair the Establishment of a Popular Government in consonance with the feelings of the Interior —

another fleet Corps of war lately made its appearance on the Coast and it is said a Ship of the Line is also on its way from Brest. There must be an Object in sending out a Squadron into the ocean and I am not without my fears as to Chile and Valdivia — some ascribe their presence to a renewal of the Intrigue with Spain on the subject of the Prince of Lucca, if so, I should heed his presence less, than the prospection of those Ports by Foreign the one could only be a temporary evil, whilst the other would be permanent

I have &c

F. B. Prevost

The Hon. Mr
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

149

Duplicate

Copy Letter Secretary of State of Peru

Lima March 25th 1826

Sir

During the existence of the late Protectoral Government an order was issued by the Director of the Customs to permit the sailing of any neutral ship upon depositing seventy in the sum of 2000 $ that such ship should not touch at an enemy's port — An act thus intended as an insult. Glad has guided by that principle this object and rightly hoped continued with a permanent restriction and bonds are to the same amount, when the prohibition which this was a modification has ceased — The Power of the Belligerent to retain the Egress of the Neutral grows out of, and is limited to, the particular exigencies of the moment and can only be temporary. Every the assumed construction operates as a perpetual Embargo by compelling the Neutral either to remain or to depart without his funds of which he may divest himself to cover the responsibility of

the Consignee —

I have too much confidence in the liberality which has hitherto distinguished the present Chief Magistrate to enter into any discussion upon a subject, which I am persuaded amidst the anxious cares that occupy him; has escaped his notice —

My object then sir, in the communication which I have now the honor to make, is to pray you to present to the early consideration of his Excellency the President, the difficulties under which Mexican citizens of the United States are now laboring —

There is one view sir, which without reference to the origin of the order referred to, may be conclusive as to the propriety of its rescission and that is the Decree of October 24th 1824 of the Congress; which in its effect puts away the object contemplated by the bond and which is the only mode of contract practised by Nations allow me sir to — and

I have &c
signed

The Hon.ble
Sr D Francisco Valdivieso
Minister of State and of foreign Relations
of the Republic of Mexico

Answer of the Minister to the preceding Note.

Lima Abril 18 de 1823.

El Ministro de relaciones esteriores del Perú tiene la honra de comunicar al Agente diplomatico de los Estados Unidos Mr Tudor que S. E. el Presidente de la Republica en vista de sus dos Notas de 21 y 27 de Marzo anterior, se ha servido resolver que los Buques de Norte America y de las demas Naciones Neutrales pueda salir del Callao con direccion al Sur, sin que se obligue por ahora a los respectivos Dueños o Consignatarios a prestar la Fianza de veinte mil Pesos establecida en 3 de Marzo del año proximo pasado como garantia de que no habrian de tocar en punto alguno de los ocupados por el Enemigo, debiendo tener entendido que serán juzgados conforme a la ley de las Naciones los que infrinjan el Bloqueo declarado S. a los Puertos y Costas comprendidas entre los Paralelos de 13° y 22° 26' de Latitud austral.

El Ministro de relaciones esteriores del Perú renueva a Mr. Tudor los sentimientos de la mas alta consideracion

Firmado Francisco Valdivieso

Lima, Abril 19 de 1869.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

El infrascrito Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile tiene la honra de comunicar al Supremo Gobierno de esta República que el Vapor de S. M. B. el Valdivia se halla en el puerto de Valparaíso en donde se ha de reparar en el Arsenal de aquella Marina

Duplicates

Lima March 29th 1823

Sir

an Officer arrived two days since from Buenos Ayres with dispatches from Gen.l Bolivar, stating that in anticipation of the approach of the Spaniards towards the Capitane he had taken up vessels for the transportation of 2000 troops and he had 5000 more in readiness for embarcation — a sufficient number of Transports to carry 2000 men with provisions and ammunition for the Envoy to whom I referred in my last, so that a total of 4000 may be calculated upon with great certainty by the 20.th of the ensuing month — The first advices that shall now be received from there will be still more interesting, as I believe they will communicate the coming of the Liberator in Person — an event not exactly in consonance with the feelings of the Aristocracy lately in order, but one I am persuaded that will have the most happy effect in producing an early termination of a struggle so afflicting to the American 2.s in appeasing the Friends of a

popular Government a permanent ascendancy —

Shortly after my Arrival in this City complaints were made to me by some of the Masters of our Merchantmen that before sailing bonds were exacted that they should not touch at any of the Ports in possession of the Enemy — Upon Enquiry I learned that the practice extended to the Neutrals and that it had grown out of a temporary order to that effect issued during the existence of an Embargo under the late Protectoral Government, and I immediately addressed a line to the Minister of which No 1. is a Copy — I have only touched upon the question of right incidentally, conceiving the ground taken to be one more likely to obtain the end and I have every reason to believe that this difficulty will be shortly removed —

a Note from this Government of which No 2 is a Copy was addressed to me at its Date, soliciting the stay in Port of the Tender of the Franklin, then on the Eve of sailing for the Intermediate Ports in search of the Commodore, No 3 is a Copy of mine to Lt Henry covering the Despatch and No 4 of that of Capt Conner to whom it was enclosed as Senior —

I have not received an Acknowledgment of my Note to the Minister covering the answer but I fear the term is too short to be of any avail — It is not from any Indisposition of Capt Conner to meet the wishes of the President, that it is not more extended,

on the contrary as an Officer of the most correct feelings he was anxious to avoid the Censures attached to these visits and was only restrained by the fear of Censure, for the exercise of further authority over an Officer who is on a distinct Service

The Spaniards appear to be satisfied with the advantage they obtained and discover no indication of approach

With every Sentiment of Consideration
I have the honor to be Sir Your very Obt Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Honble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

J. B. Prevost
Recd 17 Feby 1823

Duplicate

Lima April 24th 1823.

Sir

The order enacting bonds from Vessels
prior to their sailing have been rescinded as you will perceive by the
note of the Minister in answer to the one addressed to him by me on that
subject — No 1. is a Copy and as it alludes to Blockade of some defined
of Coast may require an explanation —

Sometime during the last month this Government thought Proper
to publish a Blockade comprising the extent indicated in the
letter, but referring its operation to the regulation of the 27th October
1821. heretofore transmitted to the Department — As that Force given effect
to the Blockade only upon the arrival of vessels of war at the station
destined to render it efficient, it appeared to me imprudent to cancel
the loose manner in which it is announced and unaccompanied with such
explanations as the Force employed, which its Commander must be
a subject of inquiry should any case occur claiming my interference

The first division of troops from Columbia to the number of 2000
have arrived, the second Composed of 2500 have been at sea day

and in all probability will read this before the day of the month — Bolivar
was to follow with a third Division of 500 men as soon as the additional
Transports sent from hence should arrive at Guayaquil — I do not recollect
the time of their departure, but by the computation of the President
he must have been at last accounts at least 12 Days —

The Enemy at the last dates were concentrating their Forces at
Duran Cayo about 70 leagues distant from hence, for the purpose as is
said of advancing upon the Capital — Should they have moved on
the 20th the day agreed for that purpose, it will require 15 more
to compleat this rugid March and then allow full time for the
arrival of the second, if not of the last division with its celebrated Chief
I confess I doubt whether the Spaniard will be so impolitic even with
a prospect of entering the City, because the Patriots upon the occupation of
the whole of the Columbian Troops will unite a Force competent to
their entire destruction —

You will judge for whether I am correct, when I say that I have
seen official returns of Troops in this City and its Vicinity exceeding
9000 in Number, of whom 5000 including those from Guayaquil are
here are Veterans &c &c

No 2 is a copy of the decree of the 6th of October 1821. and No 3.
of the answer of Bolivar to the application of this Government for
relief — The aid from Chile will be directed to the intermediate
Ports in conformity with the mode of attack contemplated and

directed by Lee Martin —

I have understood Sir, that repeated entations have been made against me and sent Home to the Department — I have not enquired into their contents, nor should I now notice them, but that you Sir may be ignorant of the unworthy source from whence they spring and thus give to them a consequence the signatures do not merit — They proceed wholly from the efforts of four Individuals to whose favor I certainly have no claims — They are Thomas Eldridge heretofore engaged in Privateering, W. D. Tracy best known by the fraud committed by him upon one of the Banks in New York. J Robinson whose practices in Chile have disgraced the american name and Capt Smith whose base actions shame his order.

I am not Sir jealous of office, but I am of reputation and ever shall be of the good opinion of my Government

I with every sentiment of respect & consideration
I have the honor to be Sir Your Obt Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.le
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

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Lima Abril 18 de 1823.

El ministro de relac.s Exter.s del Peru tiene la honra de Comunicar al Agente Diplomatico de los E.U. Mr Tudor que S.E. el Presid.te de la Rep.ublica en vista de Sus dos notas de 21 y 27 de Marzo anteriores se ha servido resolver que los buques de Norte Amer.a y de las demas nac.s neutrales puedan salir del fallao Con direccion al Sur sin que se obligue p.r ahora a Sus respectivos dueños ó Consignat.s á prestar la fianza de $20.000 establecida en 3 de Marzo del año p.o p.o Como una garan.tia de q. no habian de tocar en punto alguno de los ocupados p.r el Enemigo debiendo tener entendido que seran juzgados

Conforme a la ley de las nac.s los q.e infringan el bloqueo declarado a los Puertos y Caletas Comprehendidos entre los paralelos de 18° y 23° 20' de latitud Austral -

El Ministro de relac.s

Ex.mo del Pino remite al Sor. Ag.te Dip.o de los E. U.s los sentim.tos de la mas distin- =guida Consideracion

(firmado) Franc.co Valdivieso

Sor. Agente Dip.o de los E. U.s

Wm. D. Trevett

Minister of State recommending the
order for bonds upon the landing
of Neutrals — April 16. 1823.

with Mr. Prevost's Triplicate
of 24. April 1823.
Recd. 12 Sept. 1823.

Peru - Dip. Agent to, -

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Translation.

Dn. Francisco Valdiviezo to Mr. Prevost.

Lima 18 April 1823.

The Ministr of Foreign Relations of Peru has the honour of communicating to the Diplomatic Agent of the U. S. Mr. Prevost, that His Excellency the President of the Republic on seeing his two Notes of 21 and 27 March last has been pleased to resolve that the vessels of North America and of other neutral Nations may sail from Callao towards the South without their respective owners or ~~Cargoes~~ Consignees being for the present obliged to give the security for $20,000. established on the 3d. of March of last year, As a security that they had not touched at any point occupied by the enemy; it being necessary to be understood that they will be tried agreable to the law of Nations if they infringe the blockade declared of the ports and creeks comprehended between the parallels of 13° and 22°. 20' of South Latitude.

The Ministr of Foreign Relations of Peru renews to the Dip. Agt. of the U. S. the sentiments of the most distinguished Consideration.

(Signed) Franco Valdiviezo.

Establecido el Gobierno Supremo del Perú, y proclamada su independencia por la mayor parte de los pueblos, desde el momento en que han podido unir sus votos à los del ejército libertador; es un deber mio conforme al juramento que he prestado de defender la integridad del territorio, tomar todas las medidas que conduzcan à llenar la esperanza universal de cuantos han jemido en la opresion. Por tanto, y hallándose la intendencia de Arequipa ocupada todavía por la fuerza enemiga contra el sentimiento y opinion de aquellos pueblos, que son parte integrante del estado peruano, he venido en declarar, en ejercicio de la autoridad que invisto, y del derecho de la guerra, que asi lo exije, los artículos siguientes.

1. Los puertos y caletas comprendidos entre los paralelos de 15.° y 22.° 30′ de latitud austral, desde el puerto de Caballas ó de la Nasca hasta el de Cobija, con inclusion de ambos, se declaran en rigoroso estado de bloqueo, luego que lleguen à aquella costa los buques de guerra del Perú destinados à hacerlo efectivo, y que están próximos á salir.

2. Esta declaracion se considerará suficientemente notificada à todas las naciones amigas ó neutrales, vencido el término que se prefijará en el artículo siguiente, pasado el cual ninguna de ellas podrà traficar con los mencionados puertos, bajo la responsabilidad que impone el derecho de gentes en caso de infraccion

3. Se prefija el tèrmino de ocho meses para las naciones de Europa, Estados-Unidos de América y puertos de Africa: el de cuatro meses para los del Brasil y el Rio de la Plata, y el de dos para los de Chile y Colombia. Este tèrmino se extenderà à doce meses para los establecimientos europeos del Asia y costa oriental de Africa.

4. Desde el dia en que la fuerza haga efectivo el bloqueo, ningun buque perteneciente à las naciones amigas ó neutrales, podrá entrar á los puertos mencionados; y el comandante del bloqueo les notificará su existencia à los que arriben à ellos, anotando para su constancia la notificacion al reverso de la licencia que traiga el buque, para que si despues intentase sin embargo entrar à los puertos bloqueados, pueda ser enviado al Callao, y juzgado como corresponde.

5. Todo buque que arribase á los puertos bloqueados despues de espirar el tèrmino que respectivamente se señala en el artícula 3.°, y trajese á su bordo artículos de contrabando de guerra, como son armas y municiones, pertrechos, víveres, útiles navales y todas las demas especies que puedan contribuir á la defensa del enemigo y à la continuacion de la guerra, serà remitido al puerto del Callao, para ser juzgado conforme à la lei de las naciones.

6. Las embarcaciones que arribasen à aquellos puertos sin los documentos correspondientes, ó con otros que sean simulados, quedan sujetas á lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior.

7. El ministro de estado en el departamento de marina queda encargado de comunicar este decreto à los comandantes de las fuerzas neutrales que se hallen en estos mares, y demas à quienes corresponde. Palacio Protectoral en Lima Octubre 15 de 1821.—*José de San Martin.*—Por mandado de S. E.—*B. Monteagudo.*

Translation.

Decree of Blockade revived generally by a decree of 5th. March 1823.

The Supreme Government of Peru being established, and its independence proclaimed by the greater part of the people, from the moment in which they have been able to unite their voices to those of the liberator army; it is my duty conformably to the oath which I have taken of defending the integrity of the territory, to take all the measures which may conduce to fulfil the universal hope of those who have ~~groaned~~ groaned under oppression. Therefore, the intendancy of Arequipa being still occupied by the enemy's force contrary to the sentiment and opinion of those people, who are an integral part of the State of Peru, I now declare, in exercise of the authority with which I am invested, and of the law of war, which so demands, the following Articles.

1st. — The ports and creeks contained between the parallels of 15th. and 22°. 30′ of South Latitude, from the port of Caballas or of Nasca, to that of Cobija, including both, are declared in a rigorous state of blockade, as soon as the ships of war of Peru, destined to effect it, and which are ready to sail, arrive at that coast.

2d.

2d. — This declaration shall be considered as sufficiently notified to all friendly Nations or neutrals, at the expiration of the time which shall be prefixed in the following article, which having elapsed none of them shall be empowered to trade with the ports mentioned, under the responsibility which the law of nations imposes in case of infractions.

3d. — The space of eight months is fixed for the Nations of Europe, the United-States of America and ports of Africa: that of four months for those of Brazil and the River Plate, and that of two for those of Chile and Colombia. This time shall be extended to twelve months for the European establishments of Asia and the eastern coast of Africa.

4th. — From the day when the force renders the blockade effective, no vessel belonging to friendly Nations or neutrals, shall enter the ports mentioned; and the commander of the blockade shall notify those that arrive at them of its existence, indorsing for its evidence the notification upon the back of the licence which the vessel carries, that if she should afterwards attempt still to enter the blockaded ports, she may be sent to Callao, and tried as is fit.

5th.

5th. — Every vessel that may arrive at the blockaded ports after the expiration of the time respectively designated in the 3d. article, and bring on board of her articles contraband of war, such as arms and ammunitions, warlike stores, provisions, naval stores and all other kinds which may contribute to the defence of the enemy and to the continuation of the war, shall be sent to the port of Callao, to be tried agreeably to the laws of Nations.

6th. — The vessels that may arrive at those ports without the ~~corresponding~~ proper documents, or with others that may be false, are subjected to the disposal of the former article.

7th. — The Minister of State in the Department of Marine is charged to communicate this decree to the commanders of the neutral forces which are in these seas, and others to whom it is proper. Protectoral Palace in Lima 15th. of October 1821. — José de San Martin. — By command of His Excellency, B. Monteagudo.

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Duplicate

Lima May 1st

[illegible] Consul Surgeon of [illegible]

[illegible] Sir I have the honor to inform you that [illegible]

[illegible] Lima [illegible] Consul [illegible]

[illegible] Consul [illegible] Lima [illegible]

[illegible] Consul [illegible] Lima [illegible]

[illegible] Consul [illegible] Lima

I ask a Copy of the papers and transmit them with such [illegible] as the Government may require of the Cap. Mary Soggs —

The Friendship also is in dispute, but wholly undecided at the Instigation of the Creditors of Mr. W. D. Tracy to whom unfortunately for the Owners of the cargo she was consigned — Immediately upon the departure of the Super Cargo I immediately addressed a line to the Secretary of State of which the following is a Copy — It may be of Consequence in ascertaining the Facts and Circumstances that depositions be taken abroad —

Sept. 4th. 1797

Sir

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. Servt.
J. Q. Adams

The Hon.
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

3 Recent
Read 9th August 1823.—

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4956 (1)
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Lima May 1st 1823.

I avail myself of a conveyance offered by a Whaler going directly Home in order to transmit Triplicates of my former Communications from this Place and to add such Information as I have since obtained —

On the 24th the Spaniards were still at Huancayo and had then only united 4000 foot and 1200 Cavalry, a Force by no means sufficient to contend with that detailed in my last —

I have heretofore omitted to mention the Seizure of the Brothers from Boston as an Incident more in course when the Trade was concluded — She has been Condemned in our Tribunal upon the Allegation of having taken and landed Spy at the Intermediate Ports on her return Voyage from Chile to the Port of Callao — an appeal has been taken to the last Tribunal, upon the decision of which if confirmed, I wish to ask a Copy of the Papers and transmit them to the Department with such Representation from me to this Government as a View of the Case may suggest —

The Friendship also is in difficulty, but wholly as I understand at the Instigation of the Creditors of Mr. H. D. Tracy to whom unfortunately

for the interest of the Owners the vessel consigned — At the request of the Supercargo I immediately addressed a line to the Minister of State of which No 1. is a Copy — Sense of Duty & the unavoiding of the facts are also represented abroad —

With every Sentiment of Consideration

I have the honor to be Sir your Hble Servt

J. Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U. States

Washington

Prevost J. B. – Lima

1st May 1823

Rec.d 30. Augt. "

Copy Letter to Secretary of State of Peru in answer to his 165
on the subject of Capt Stewart —

Lima May 19th 1823.

Sir

I had the honor to receive last Evening your Note of Yesterday on the subject of Capt. Stewart and however painful it is to me to be the organ of a communication involving the honor of that officer, I shall take the earliest opportunity of transmitting copies to the Department of State for the consideration of the President of the U States —

Allow me however Sir, to add my conviction that Capt Stewart will neither leave the Port nor order the Commander of the Dolphin so to do, if an intimation have been made to him through the Ministers of war & the Navy of his Excellency the President that neither the one nor the other should sail for any reasonable number of days after the departure of the last Vessel composing the Expedition to the Interme-diate Ports

I have &c
Signed
J. B. Prevost

To
His Excy Francisco Valdivieso
Minister of foreign Affairs

Copy Answer acknowledging Note of
Secretary of State on the subject of Capt. Stuart
May 19th 1823

with John B. Prevost

Duplicate of 24 May 1823.

J. B. Prevost Rec.d 22 Oct. 1823

163

Duplicate

Lima May 27.th 1823.

Sir

although a chief Conveyance Home is pro-
-mised about ten Days hence, I have thought it proper at so interesting
a Moment to avail myself of a Vessel sailing this Day to Valparaiso
for the Communication of such Accidents as have occurred since my Last

The third Division of Columbians composed of 1500 Troops
have been afloat for some time and may be hourly expected — The
Libertador also is on his way but by Land and will reach this
in about 5 Days — The Spaniards continue in their Encampment
at Lanja or rather were so at the Last Date, perhaps waiting
to learn the Decision of Bolivar before they change their Plans.

The enclosed Note from the Secretary of State on the Subject of
Capt Stewart was received and acknowledged at its Date — I confess
I do not wonder at their Irritation as independently of causes of
Complaint involving the Neutrality of the Vessel under his Command
he treats them with the utmost disrespect — From the Tenor of
his Letter Dine while in Chile I was alarmed and really supposed
some serious Outrages had been committed during my absence

yet upon my arrival I could discover nothing but the cap of the Phrygian to deserve a Commemoration — He appears to have founded his allegations upon a general report of three obscure individuals one of whom was casually here and the other two are without reputation and strangers to many of the transactions which they attempt to delate —

There is no doubt sir, many vexations have taken place, but not exclusively to my Countrymen, not the effects of enmity, they have been common to all Neutrals and are casualties growing out of a State of Revolution

With every sentiment of respect
I have the honor to be sir your
most obt Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Honble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

Lima Mayo 18 - 1822

El ministio de relac. exter. del Peru hace presente al Sor. Agente Diplomatico de los Estados Unidos que el Comodore de su nacion Comandante del navio Franklin Mr. Carlos Stewart continua observando una Conducta enteram.te opuesta à la neutralidad que ha guardado el Gobno à que pertenece con los Independientes de la America del Sur — Ella obligó al del Peru à pedirle en 10 de Setiembre del año anterior una explicacion terminante sobre la introduccion en Puertos Intermedios de Dos mil fusiles y otros articulos de guerra p.r la part.e de los del Comercio de aquellos Estados bajo los fuegos del navio de su mando. — No habiendo satisfecho el espresado Comandante à los Cargos que se le hacian fundados en documentos de la mayor credibilidad se practicaron en 29 de Marzo ult.o las reclamaciones oportunas ante la Corte de

Washington à efecto de que se libren las providencias Conve-
=nientes para evitar se repitan iguales actos de hostilidad in-
=directa que pueden ser muy perjudiciales à esta República
y à la Causa general de America. Entonces se repre-
sentó que el referido Comodoro mirando sin Consid-
=eracn alguna nuestras fuerzas sutiles habia proce-
gido abiertamente la infraccion del bloqueo y
Continuaba verificandolo con los buques de su mando
para que Comerciasen con los Enemigos y les
llevasen toda clase de auxilios. Que aunque
podia Contenerle por las fuerzas superiores del Peru
estas procedentes tan irregulares, se habia adoptado
el arbitrio de representarlo al Gobno de los Estados
Unidos para que pusiese el remedio oportuno.
En el dia hay datos positivos para creer que
el Enemigo muerto Casi declarado = despues de
= haber permanecido Sr. largo tiempo en los

Puertos Intermedios Comprendidos en el Bloqueo sin
otro motivo racional que el de la protección que se
ha referido, aparece en el Callao en circunstancias
que el Enemigo se reune con el intento de
atacar la Capital - y habiendo logrado
nosotros con el pronto socorro de los Estados
Aliados remitir una Expedición Marítima
preparo inmediatamte. el Comodoro una Goleta
que vaya à participarles el numero de tropas
de que se compone y nuestros menores mo-
vimientos - En vista de lo Espuesto el
Gobierno del Peru pide expresamente al
de los Estados Unidos por medio de su
Agente Diplomatico que se releve al Comodoro
Dn. Carlos Stewart - del mando de las Fuerzas
navales de aquella Republica en el
mar del Sur ——— Tengo la

honra de reiterar al Sor. Agente Diplomatico de los Estados Unidos los sentimientos de mi distinguida Consideracion y aprecio -

(firmado) Fran.co Valdivieso

Sor. Agte Dipo. de los Estados Unidos N. B. Brewster

Con fecha Enero 4 de 1843 -

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Lima y Mayo 18 de 1843.

El Ministro de Relaciones esteriores del Peru
hace presente al Sor Agente Diplomatico de los Estados Unidos que
el Comodoro de su Nacion Comandante del Navio Franklin Mr.
Charles Steward continua observando una conducta enteramente opuesta
a la Neutralidad que ha guardado el Gobierno a que pertenece, con los
Independientes de la america del Sur — Ella obligo al del Peru
a pedirle en lo de septiembre del año anterior una explanacion
terminante sobre la introduccion en puertos intermedios de dos
mil fusiles y otros articulos de guerra por la Fragata Cantow
del comercio de aquellos Estados bajo los fuegos del Navio de su
mando — No habiendo satisfecho el espresado Comandante a los
cargos que se le hacian y fundados en documentes de la mayor
credibilidad, se practicaron en 29 de Marzo ultimo las reclamacio-
nes oportunas ante la Corte de Washington a efecto de que se libren
las providencias convenientes para evitar se repitan iguales ac-
tos de hostilidad indirecta que pueden ser muy perjudiciales a esta
Republica y a la causa general de America — Entonces se repuso

que el referido Comodore mirando sin consideracion alguna nuestras fuerzas sutiles, habia protegido abiertamente la imposicion del Bloqueo y continuaba mezclando con los Buques de su Nacion toda clase de auxilios — que aunque podia contenerse por las Fuerzas superiores del Peru un procedimiento tan irregular, se habia adoptado el arbitrio de representarlo al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos para que pusiese el remedio oportuno. — En el Dia, hay datos positivos para creer que es Enemigo nuestro casi declarado, despues de haber permanecido por largo tiempo en los Puertos intermedios comprendidos en el Bloqueo, sin otro motivo racional; que el de la proteccion que se ha referido, aparece en Nairo en el Callao en circunstancias que los Enemigos se reunen con el intento de atacar la Capital. Y habiendo logrado nosotros con el pronto socorro de los Estados aliados remitir una Expedicion maritima, prepara inmediatamente el Comodore una Goleta que vaya a participarles el Numero de Tropas de que se compone y nuestros menores movimientos — En vista de lo expuesto el Gobierno del Peru pide expresivamente al de los Estados Unidos por medio de su Agente, que releve al Comodore Mr Carlos

Stewart del Mando de las Fuerzas Navales de aquella Republica en el Mar del Sur.

Tengo el honor de reiterar &c &c

firmado

Francisco Valdivieso

Sen Agente Diplomatico de
los Estados Unidos I. B. Peru

Copy Note of Secretary of State of Ohio
the Seals of Comm. Stewart
Lima 18 May 1828

with Jn B Prevosts Triplicate of
24th May 1828.

J.B. Provisl Recd 22 October.

170

Duplicate

Callao June 29th 1828

Sir

I have delayed writing in order to avail myself of the earliest news and am now unable to fulfil my intention on account of a slight attack of Fever - The Spaniards approached Lima on the 17th and on the 18th and 19th division was allowed to Enter without resistance The main body is Concentrated between this and the City distant about four miles - The Patriot forces under Sucre a portion of Bolivar retired to this fortress - The numbers are nearly Equal, about 6000 effective men on both sides the one however with every resource the other with few - Indeed so much so that they Cannot long retain the position they have taken - The Expedition from Lima landed on the Coast somewhere near

Duboll on the 11th and many [illegible] Entry into Arequipa - At the Suggestion of my Countrymen I made a written application to the Government for the Register and received the answer N°1 to which I pray leave to refer as an indication of feelings which I have always experienced - N°2 is a Copy of two Certificates in my possession under which these vessels are allowed to sail under our Flag at least one of them I have seen under the Stern of the Franklin

With every sentiment of Consideration I have the honor to be

Sir

Your humble Servant

[illegible]

Callao Junio 18/823

Ministerio de Estado
y Relac. Exter.s

El ministro de relac. exter.s del Perú tiene la honra de contestar la apreciable nota del Sor. Agente Diplomatico de S. M. fha. de ayer, manifestandole que S. E. el Presidte de la Republica se ha servido acceder a la propuesta relativa a que se le entregue los Papeles de navegacn de los Buques de Chile estans que se hallen en la Capitanía del Puerto protestando se exhibir ninguno de ellos sin previo permiso del gobno Pl. que puedan dar la vela los respectivos buques.

S. E. a. ha trepidado un momento en dictar las providencias conducentes al logro de la solicitud del Sr. Agente Diplomatico. tanto pr. consideracn a la nacion que representa como a la respetable

Mediación de su persona que tendrá siempre del Gobierno
del Perú la alta Consideración que merece.

El que Suscribe
se repite del Sr. Mgte. Dipr. de los E.E.U.U.
Atento Servidor
Juan Valdivieso

Mgte. Dipr. de los E.E.U.U.

Copy Letter from Secretary of State
Domingo Ships property Otha delivered
Date June 18th 1823

Recd by B Prevost Duplicate

8 June 29. 1823.

Copy Letter to Gen Canterac

Ship Hercules Port of Callao.

July 3d 1823.

Sir

although I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance, yet having heretofore presented myself to his Excellency the late Vice King as Special Agent of the United States for the protection of its Commerce during the impending struggle I feel myself authorized to address your Excellency as the Representative of his Catholic Majesty in behalf of certain interests there confided to my Charge.

It has been represented to me that since the occupation of Lima by the Royal Army, an order has been issued for the removal to the public Stores of all Merchandize belonging to those absent from the City and that with a view to its confiscation in case of their non return within a specified term — It is not for me, nor Agent to contend with you the right to make such or any other Regulations having application solely to the Citizens of Peru, but it is to, as it may and their operation upon the transient Neutral, the property of the one is subject to the penalties you may please to impose, while that of the other is under the protection of the law of Nations. — The Owners of American

Goods in deposite are Merchants of the U States without the Representation here than that of the Master of the Vessel transporting his Commodities and as neither the one nor the other, can by any Citizen of Law be considered to have acquired a Residence, I must hope that I have shewn enough to satisfy your Excellency of the impropriety of subjecting them to a Regulation tending not merely to accumulate expense, but to diminish the security of the unfortunate Shippers.

In order to identify the property of each Individual as to facilitate the enquiries instituted on this head, the enclosed have been issued at Lewis: The Person named is an Officer of the Navy of the U States and under the powers delegated to me, invested with full authority to perform all such necessary Civil Considerations. I look for your Excellency to his full faith, while I have to express my regret that the Circumstances inseparable from the Service of two opposing Armies will deprive me of the pleasure of visiting Canada

Allow me Sir &c

Signed J. B. Prevost

His Excellt. Genl. Prevost
Commander in Chief of the
Troops of his B. M. in Canada

Duplicate

Callao July 10th 1823.

Sir

The Spanish Forces have in part retired and the Residue under their Leader Canterac follow as it is said in the Course of a few Days — Whether he delay or hasten his departure, his Rear has been unavailingly swept of the Score of Plunder and I might believe little more remorseless to himself than his last Visit in 1821 — The Ship La Leander sails for Baltimore sometime in the next Week, which I think I shall be enabled to confirm their departure and probably add the Loss of their Baggage by the Montoneros, who in large Body are hovering about them —

Upon the application of my Country men having merchandize in Lima I addressed a Note to Gen Canterac of which No. 1 is Copy — No answer has been received although he applied the Agent that he had sent one — I doubt it and have written a short Note to those interested advising them to ask the Interference of Capt Stewart of the Franchise that there is scarcely any

american property in deposite in the public Stores and that without can certainly be liberated upon the payment of the additional duties imposed upon the English Merchant —

I should have gone thither had I possessed any Document in support of the Character assumed in my note, not having this, I did not feel myself inclined to proceed, because of the time that has elapsed since mine of the 6th of July. 1822. communicating the loss of my Papers. The President and Congress shortly after their Coming to this Place removed to Truxillo together with the Heads of the several Departments of the Government, & by any meaning the powers of Same to a general Control in those Provinces in which the war is maintained — He has ever since exercised the authority of Civil and Military Commander and hitherto with great discretion and Judgment — He has fitted out and sent to Sea another Expedition to the South Composed of 2000 choice troops under an excellent Officer — It is said that he follows them, but under the same Specific as to Bolivar I doubt his change of Station

I have with every Sentiment of Respect

I have the honor to be Sir

Your very Ob. Sert

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State &c &c &c

Washington

Copy Letter from Mr. Nixon the Agent appointed by the
americans to claim & identify the merchandize deposited in
Lima — Lima July 17th 1823. 180

H

The Royalists left us at about
three O'clock this morning and the Patriot Montoneras
entered the City almost immediately after — I had the honor
to write you on the instant at the time that they were sacking
the Custom House Stores; I have since had an opportunity of
examining them and have found that the misfortune falls
principally upon the British Merchants — The loss which
we shall have sustained will probably fall short of three
thousand Dollars — The very sudden departure of the Troops
is thought to have been caused by the receipt of some unpleasant
news from Upper Peru and which perhaps
may be attributed their forbearance in not having
molested the property in private Stores, most if not
all have not even paid the duty demanded of Fifteen

Jach. Nisonger

J. H. Krouse

Zach. Nelson. agt. for
american Mutuals in York
Lima July 17th 1829.

Provost Jn R. Read 26 Jan: 1824.

178

Duplicate

Camp July 21st 1823

Sir

The rear Guard under Cantera kept their Encampment in the Night of the 18th and on the succeeding Morning the greater part of the Capital Town in Garrison embarked on Boards the Vessels in order to cover the Cavalry in case of Need. The Montonera & the Mounted Militia of the Country pressed in close pursuit, are hourly making Reprizals of the Plunder taken from home and by the protection offered augmenting the Number of Deserters —

Except in the destruction of a few private Houses in this Neighborhood the property of Individuals distinguished by their Attachment to the Revolution, the Spaniards have deviated from their usual mode of warfare; What renders it the more strange is, that they had nothing to gratify them upon their entrance, as most of the White Population had abandoned the Capital and those who remained did not attempt to sooth by the Customary Exhibition of Flags &c. — $ 2.000.000 was levied in the first Contribution and about 300.000 $ in value carried away in Merchandize — The whole scarcely equivalent

6

the expenses incurred in the preparations for a visit of which all at a loss to divine the motive — It is confidently said by many that those who had intended to comply with them that greater mischiefs were contemplated by the Commanders and would have been carried into effect, had they not been deterred by the news from the South which determined them on a precipitate retreat — Some circumstances indeed a belief that such was the case, first an order issued early after their arrival - compelling the Spanish inhabitants of the City to join the Camp with all their property, secondly the temper discovered in the circular addressed to the several Commanders of Neutral Ships of war on this station by their not entering the Capital during the whole stay except on the first day — The losses sustained by the foreign Merchants have fallen very lightly upon my Country men not exceeding in the whole three thousand dollars — You will perceive by a Note of the agent, & a Copy of which herewith transmitted I may leave Dreyer — Such was their hurry that they did not collect several private Impositions nor the additional duty of 6 p Cent which they claimed upon goods in deposite in private warehouses — The war is certainly approaching its conclusion and should Bolivar arrive I think the present Campaign will be the last — His presence they are entitled now to anticipate Victory as the only obstacle hitherto alledged & removed by the powers granted him & Gran Columbia — Unfortunately Peru has joined

no Leader capable of succeeding Gen Martin and without some one to direct their military Operations, all efforts must prove unavailing — The present President is a sound Patriot deserves much from his Country for his zeal and activity and yet is not a Soldier —

I had hoped to have given News from the Intermediate Ports, but none has arrived since that communicated in my last —

The Dates of the several Letters addressed to the Department from this are March 13 & 29th April 24th May 1st 15th & 27. June 12th & 29 July 10th of the two last of which copies are enclosed

I with every Sentiment of respect

I have the honor to be Sir Your Most Obt Servt

J B Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U States.

Washington

Recd 4th Sept.

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Duplicate

St. Iago de Chile November 15th 1823

Sir

I have this day drawn a Bill of exchange on the Department at Sixty days sight in favor of Mr. Charles W. Hatch for Twelve hundred and fifty dollars, which you will please to instruct to be paid and charged to the amount of

Sir Your most Obedt very Hble

J. B. Prevost

The Honble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U. States

Washington

Duplicate

St. Iago de Chile Novemb.r 27.th 1822.

Rec.d 17 March 1824.

Sir

I did not in mine of the 31.st of August advert to the Consequences which might result from the choice of a second Dictator although a War of proclamations had then commenced — I omitted to do so from a conviction that Bolivar would assume some controlling ground as to both, so as to quiet a dissention destructive of the Cause — I am now gratified to be enabled to say that such has been the Case and that an accommodation is confidently said to have taken place under his auspices, by which the Force collected at Truxillo is placed at his disposition and Riva Aguero retaining his rank as Mareschal or Major General is named Envoy to Great Britain — From the tenor however of a Letter which I have just received from the Latter, I shall be anxious to learn his departure

The Project of a Constitution as reported by the Committee and referred to in my last has been for some Days before the Public — a more crude complicated and indefinite instrument could not be engendered and I cannot imagine how five Men of the best Intentions, with more than an ordinary share of acquirements for Chile, could thus deviate from the Path of Common Sense — The discussion has commenced in the Senate and produces so much excitement that I doubt whether it will obtain a Majority —

The armistice entered into by Mr. Ayl. is disapproved by both

here and in Peru, as wholly unnecessary to the spirit of that Province, as at variance with the stipulations agreed to in mine of the 15th of November of the last year and as injurious to the Cause of Freedom — My impression are that it is part of an insidious policy growing out of Intrigues that since the Visit of the French Squadron have become active even on this side of the Andes. To Intrigues proceeding from the holy Alliance and directed immediately against the politics of the U States: The Silence maintained on the subject of the Recognition so severely felt as an indifference on the part of the President & since ill effects, and the old tale of Commercial jealousies is revived and used to increase the unfriendly feelings caused by our Naval Commanders — That there are sufficient motives to induce the Course adopted at Rome I have no doubt, but believe me sir the effect has been unhappy, and that only relations of a different aspect, we shall have to regret an ascendancy Prejudicial to all important & the future quiet of the U. States —

Santa Cruz with every advantage of position at the Desaguadero and with a Cavalry competent to have prevented the passage of Valdez, instead of resisting upon the approach of the Enemy ordered a Retreat and by so doing caused a Panic among his Troops which has left him in desertion the loss of more than one half of his Force — Whether he remain at Chuquisaca with the residue we have not yet learned, but it is probable that the motive to a retreat in the first instance, has equally operated to produce a change of position in the second — Sucre with his division of 3000 Columbians left that part of the Coast about the same time for Pisco, where he has since arrived in order to cooperate with the Force contemplated to march on the

12th inst and from Lima for the Valley of Jauja — The Troops from Lima have it is said united themselves with Chap of Lima at Rosco, but whether intended to act in the same Direction I know not, although I think they will be sent to assist their first place of Destination —

I shall leave this for Peru in a few Days to be within reach of the events of the Campaign, that I may communicate with precision the progress of the War, in whose all hopes are now concentrated —

I pray every sentiment of respect I am the Honor to be Sir Your very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

Duplicate

Lima Jan.y 16th 1824.

Sir

Whatever may have been the Motives of Riva Agueros to procrastinate the Conclusion of a Treaty, the terms of which had been agreed to, loss of Consideration and loss of employment of the highest Grade, have been the fruits of his Duplicity — As soon as suspicion was attached to him, the destination of the army was changed, the March towards the Enemy suspended and 5000. Men were embarked for Yauca under the immediate Command of the Libertador — The Celerity of the Movements, combined with the Reputation of the Chief, dispirited all Opposition — Upon his approach Riva Agueros was surrendered by his Agents, abandoned by the Soldiery, pardoned and sent to Guayaquil and the Troops he had so industriously levied were marched together with the Veterans of Columbia to Valley in the Mountains abounding with the necessaries of Life — The whole effective Force since concentrated in this Valley is estimated at 11000 of which 6000 are Columbians and it is from them that they will proceed to Peru not more than twenty leagues distant,

Upon this Body all reliance is placed, and it is in the Valley of Tanja adjoining that we may anticipate a Contest in the approaching March, the result of which if favorable to the Patriots, will conclude further resistance — All has been adverse to Bolivar since his arrival, he has had difficulties that would have appalled a man less firm and less accustomed to encounter difficulties, he has had to contend with civil dissentions, he has had to watch over domestic treason, among those to whom he was compelled to lend a portion of his confidence and he has had to encounter the desertion of a powerful Body of Troops upon which he had a right to rely — Pinto, the General to whom was confided the Command of the Succors sent from Chile after remaining some days at Arica, where it was contemplated he should remain, suddenly reembarked his Troops and returned to Coquimbo — What could have been the motive to induce so precipitate a measure, I cannot imagine, nothing had occurred either here or there to suggest a change of Plan, he was well supplied with provisions, well sustained by a considerable peruvian Force and his Transports protected by two Frigates under his immediate control — He has incurred an unpardonable responsibility, he has disgraced his Cause and although he may escape punishment from the false clemency of his Government he never can extricate his reputation from the foul stain of Cowardice

Two Privateers are hovering about the Coast and doing much mischief to commerce — The One carrying Eight Guns commanded by a Genoese, who some short time since while Master of his Vessel ran away with a valuable Cargo which had been laden on board at Guayaquil — It appears that he went to Chiloe, there disposed of the Cargo, and with the proceeds

equipped her as a Privateer — The other Seagull Brig, is called an American ~~built Brig but owned~~, she was purchased and equipped at Rio with funds sent thither for that purpose & the Canton when the Cap sailed under the protection of Capt Stewart of the Potomac — She carried fifteen Guns and the Officers and Crew are said to be exclusively English and American taken up at Rio — The Intention of those interested at Arequipa and known here before the sailing of the Canton, it was a thing of notoriety and we may therefore conclude the Commission to be of a higher order — Whether the act of a Prefect of this description can obtain a legal character is a question of great doubt with me, indeed so much that I am inclined to think either Government cannot be authorized to order its Capture — Importunately if not so, there is neither control on the one hand nor responsibility on the other, idle plunder without redress, and but the demoralizing effect among the seamen of the two Nations, that this ocean, like the other will teem with Pirates.

The Director of Chile learning my intention not to return thither thought proper upon the usual application for a Passport to order an audience of leave, and to instruct his Secretary to announce it to me, as a personal compliment, having never disclosed a public character — My first suspicion was to decline an honor that could avail nothing, which might bring down upon me censure at Home, but upon reflection I determined to read the feelings of the Government and accordingly prepared an Address for the occasion a Copy of which is herewith transmitted — It is confined to the expression of individual feelings simply, and if they are not in accord with those of

the President I shall regret it —

While at Valparaiso on my way hither, I addressed a note to the Hon. Thos. Separately mine in my name to address the Commander of any Ship of War of the U. States touching at Valparaiso & the Blockade of the Interoceanic Ports, and I know not whether it only prevented a visit to the Ports, but it must produce an early Communication of this Letter, in as much as I have offered to give any and every information which was had for touching our Relations with these Governments. — Mr Rogers will necessarily have sent a Copy in his own Justification to the Department — I think every sentiment of respect I have the honor to express

The Hon
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

I. B. Brevoort

Copy address handed to the Director of Chile by J. B. P. at an audience of leave

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Sir

Born in a Country, the Cradle of Liberty and this the first Inheritance of its Sons, I should feel myself unworthy of my birthright, could I [illegible] witnessed with indifference the Struggle of Chile to emancipate herself from European oppression. — No Sir! I have followed with unceasing interest the footsteps of the noble Araucanians, and I have with pride contributed to extend the fame of their Sacrifices, their Patriotism and their Prowess — They have given to Humanity another Triumph, and history will record in its fairest Pages their deeds of Glory — Chile, Sir, disenthralled and free may now place herself along side of her Sister Republics of the North and claim from the world that Consideration as a Nation, to which she is so preeminently entitled by the Virtues of her Sons and the Beneficence of Nature —

The benign and liberal Policy you have adopted, Sir, by producing an Oblivion of wrongs inseparable from a Revolution, add to your claims of Gratitude from the good People whose happiness you thus prepare — That! Such result may be permanent and that your Excellency may enjoy the grateful Satisfaction of an uninterrupted Confidence, is the ardent wish of my Heart —

with Dup: of M^r Powers letter of
10th Jan: 1824.

Copy of Letter from Mr Poinsett to the Secretary of State
at Buenos Ayres, 9th January 1824

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Rec'd 9 June 1824

Newark N. J.

Princeton March 10th 1824.

Sir

from Lima was not such as to have prevented the approach of a sufficient force
to dislodge the Spaniards had Bolivar so inclined, but he having
made up his mind to desert this Republic to have had its Origin elsewhere, and not Con-
sidering Lima of sufficient importance in a Military view to justify a
division of his Troops, did not chuse to change his Position — The enclosed
Proclamation of Gen. Sucre gives his Impressions, and as an Observer intimately acquain-
ted with the sentiments of many Chiefs, I have no hesitation in saying that Gen
Lamar and the Chile is the work of those two arch Traitors Torre Tagle — Riva
Agüero who adapted to his incapacity and I trembled when Bolivar thought it
incumbent upon him to recognize an Authority emanating from the impure
Congress as denoted in mine of the 31st August last — My apprehensions have
been realized, the absence of Bolivar from the Capital gave them full scope,
and every measure that your Fears or Could engender was adopted to assist his
Projects, and Torre Tagle the President of the Republic turned away with the ig-
noble feelings of the Wretch who burnt the Temple of Ephesus in order to occupy
a page in History, upon the approach of the Spaniards fled to their own Regions
that his name might be recorded with their Infamy —

Fortunately for the Country after the explosion of the Conspiracy had
taken place at Callao, the fear of detection among those of the Congress who
had had an agency in bringing about this event, induced them to appeal to the
virtuous portion of that Body and to unite in investing Bolivar
with Dictatorial powers — There he now possesses and with them an Authority,
which notwithstanding the untoward Circumstances that have combined to defeat
his Efforts, will yet enable him to effectuate Revolution for which he labored —
It is difficult to predict the Course the Spaniards may pursue at Callao,

[illegible] will destroy the Fleet and retire — I am induced to this
decision 1st because the force requisite to maintain its superiority must necessarily
weaken Cartera at a moment when his fate is to be decided by a Battle 2d
because it is almost impossible to obtain wherewith to subsist any number of troops
without the Dominion of the Ocean. — Admiral Gaip has gone with his Squadron
in order to sustain the Blockade herewith transmitted, and nearly a Day
passes without the Reduction of some act of Gallantry much to the annoyance
of the Garrison — This Desertion of the principles of the Revolution
by the Aristocracy does not proceed from an Idea of return to the ancient
system, but an Union with a proud and Corrupt Clergy to prevent their
privileges only the establishment of a Monarchical Government under the
direction of Prince, British Influence and Carteau are equally inclined —
The visit of Baron Mackau was undoubtedly directed to that object and Agents
are employed in every part of the Continent to effect — Two more decided
Men for Peace, one of whom high in rank died on his way, the other has been
in Lima for the last six months — This latter feat among others has just
been developed in an official communication from the Government of
Mexico to the Liberator, containing confidential disclosures made to me
while last in Chile, others in the like Capacity are there actively employed.
a Copy of the Instructions I have seen, the principal heads are 1st to
defeat the project of Union of the different States as contemplated by
Columbia 2d To resist Republican Ideas and above the Feather with
the U. States until France shall enjoy her views. 3d To impress them
with the warm Interest which that Power takes in their happiness, Dignity

Whether desire Inquire than on [illegible] the way [illegible]
Catholic Religion — It is in fact the old Influence of Romanism to the Ruin
Success which those in rule in Buenos Ayres are this cherishing and which is now
extending itself over the Continent — I cannot answer for the Motives of those
Governing Buenos but happily I am for those of the Chiefs of Colombia whose
abhorrence of those implacated, is equal to his hatred of the Spaniard —

Shortly after the revolt I took a trusty Boat at Choriller and went to Callao
with a view, if possible, to extricate such of our People as were detained under the
walls of the Castle, any Ship in however was unavailing as I was denied
access both to the Fort and Town Vessels; upon which not considering it
prudent on Consequence I removed to Chancay intending to regain the North
The subsequent arrival of the Spaniards [illegible] which
Blow with which they are daily [illegible]
With every Sentiment of Consideration

I have the honor to be Sir your very Obt Servt

To the Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

J. B. Prevost

Duplicate

Prevost No. 22 Nov.

Tenerife May 6. 1824.

Despatches have arrived among the Rayal Chiefs which filled them with an appeal to arms for their decision — Blanco the General commanding from the Desaguadero to Potosi and Principal among those attached to despotic sway, upon learning the restoration of Ferdinand, caused the Triumph of this beloved Monarch, to be proclaimed throughout his District together with the Decree annulling all acts since the year 1820. — A measure wholly subversive of all authority, but particularly so, of that of Lafuente, whose Powers were expired in 1822 — and are said yet to remain without confirmation — The consequence was the proscription of Blanco by the latter, accompanied with an order to Valdez to march with his Division from Arequipa, in search of this "Perturber of the public peace" — Valdez accordingly advanced and having approached his enemy, a Negociation is said to have been set on foot between these Chiefs and a Treaty entered into, by which the Proscript was invested with an independent Control of an immense District of Country, in which before, he had only that of the Military

operations, and ask this upon his simple stipulation to pay a certain sum monthly for the use of Lafuente — We cannot learn that this arrangement has been acceded to by Lafuente, but if so, it must be to quiet pretensions to the Viceroyalty which have long been rumored to exist and to be supported at Court in behalf the Interest of Peyrola —

M. Requier whom I have before mentioned has been arrested by Rodil and is actually in close confinement in the Castle — This outrage took place about the time of the declaration of the restoration of absolute power and is probably intended to relieve themselves from the imputation of having been auxiliary to this Intrigue —

Several Privateers have lately been fitted out at Callao and are now marauding in that seas — Whether they are commissioned by Lafuente or by Rodil I cannot yet ascertain, but in either case I am inclined to believe them equally invalid, inasmuch as the power to grant Letters of Marque was never extended to a Viceroy — Another circumstance worthy of consideration is, that some of them are equipped according to the Regulations of Spain —

By a Vessel touching some days at Huanchaco the Port of this City I learned the arrival of Capt Hull at Callao, as well as that of the Brother of Mr Stewart as Consul for Peru — Why the latter has not proceeded to this Place in order to visit the Patriot authorities is a subject of

Speculation among them —

No letters have yet reached me by the U States and I am like a stranger to the Intentions of the President on any Object —

With great Consideration I have
the Honor to be Sir Your most Obed Servt

J B Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U States
Washington

Recd. 22. Nov.

Rec.d 22. Nov.

Valparaiso May 12.th 1824.

Sir

I had the honor yesterday to receive under cover from Mr Hogan yours of the 4th November, instructing me to transmit to the Department my accounts since my first arrival in South America.—

It would indeed gratify me so to do by this Conveyance, but as every thing like a Memorandum or Voucher anterior to Jan.y 1822. was lost at Guayaquil, I must now refer to the books of my Bankers in B.s Ay.s and Valparaiso before I can attempt their exhibition — I have this day written to Mr Jenkinson at the former and to Mr Lynch at the latter Place and as soon as I shall receive their respective accounts shall have them drawn out for the inspection of the Department — In the meantime at whatever inconvenience a sacrifice I shall forbear to draw until a bill can be thus accompanied, and with this assurance Sir, I shall hope in proper time and form Reputation, that all anterior to the receipt of yours will be honored —

I owe it to myself Sir, to state that I had no

knowledge of the act to which you refer and that I have never had from the Department or in any other way, those of any one Officer since my departure from the United States — I add Sir, that the only communication I have had the honor to receive from you since that of the 6th July 1820. accompanying Mr Forbes —

with great consideration I have the
honor to be Sir your very & Sal

The Hon J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of US
Washington

G. B. Prevost

Guadaloupe Nov.r 1 March 1825. Lima 9 ber 1824.

Mirafloris

I had the honor on the 1.st inst.t to receive your Communication of the 16.th december ult.o and I complied both with surprize and regret — with surprize because the means of repulation of the only specific allegation contained in the memorial, under the title of the Department — with regret, because it confirms me of the absence of those kind feelings which ought to subsist on the part of the Government towards its Servants — It is not for the first time that my conduct has been wounded under similar circumstances and although I have been silent yet my feelings have not been the less acute —

I left Peru for Chile in April 1822. and continued my residence in that Country until the latter part of February 1823. I then embarked at Valparaiso for Callao and arrived in Lima in the beginning of March — The application for the repeal of the order requiring bonds, a copy of which was enclosed at the time, was made on the 21.st of the same month fifteen days after my landing and the letter of the Minister advising me of its reception was transmitted under cover of mine of the 24.th of April — The memorial bears date on the 26.th of January 1823. was forwarded by Lt. Mayo who left Lima on that day and in evidence of the general neglect with which they are pleased to charge me, I assure my non interference to obtain the repeal of an order made during

my absence and to which I was a stranger — It is obviously therefore a malicious fabrication and a single reference done of the Clerks of the Department would have elicited the facts now adduced, and by exhibiting the falsity of the only specific allegation, have relieved me from those suspicions which have induced this mortifying appeal! — I may have erred Sir, in the discretion reposed in me and I may have erred in the grounds assumed to attain the object of those claiming redress, but never! never Sir, has a representation been made done of the infringement of a right, that I have not taken the earliest precautions for its correction, and none Sir have occurred, that have not been submitted in due course in my correspondence —

as to the letter of Smith, I know not why it has been furnished me, surely the communications of a public officer accompanied with official Documents on the part of the Government near which he resides, cannot subject him to impeachment — My letter on the subject of the Macedonian referred to the report of the Fiscal as containing the evidence of the interest of Arismendi in that Vessel and Cargo — It appeared to me then and still does to be conclusive of the fact, but whether so or not, the course adopted by this Government of reference to a judicial enquiry terminated my agency and gave to Mr Rowe the Nephew and agent of Mr Smith an opportunity of establishing his rights had he inclined to an investigation — I now enclose an extract from the books of Arismendi since furnished me by the Regidor, to which I could add were I in Lima, copies of the accounts between Smith and Arismendi heretofore referred to, together with those of Receipts given by Arismendi to different individuals then Subjects of Spain, stating their proportion of the Cargo to be obtained in Caracas or the value of the sums thus advanced — With these facts within my Counsel you may

by the motives of Smith Dorsey Beach and probably those of the deception he had practiced upon the Government.

The Division between Capt Stewart and myself have been a source of unfeigned regret, but they were inevitable. The Course adopted by him was in direct hostility with that enjoined upon me by my Instructions and I was not inclined to change my System in order to accommodate myself to his views. I addressed my Note of the 5th of January I had in consideration the fact of the hasty portation of a Spanish Officer from me of the intended date both, and that prior Reviews to the sailing of the Expedition. The Rumors I considered sufficiently positive to have marked him and he did not deem it proper either to address me or the Government in order to a contradiction or Explanation. I could not consent to partake of the odium thus attached to him for an act which I repudiated.

The Letter preparatory to the from Mr Gouds a Copy of which accompanied Mr Lees application obtained the Notice the President appears to wish had I not lost all my papers among which that was included at Guayaquil This fact was known to the Department and I must think accompanied with my sole mean denial of the principal facts detailed in that letter ought to have satisfied the President

The subject of the Landing of Armies abroad appears to have obtained a very minute examination and I confess that I had extended D L Mayo whose knowledge of the Law of Nations might have led to a different conclusion. There is a Mistake in the Explanation attributed to me from which one of the deductions is made. I never meant to say that Lord Grenville when speaking of the Race by her Parents to the Spanish Throne merely said when speaking of the Marriage as to the manner and did not choose to commit

myself of the Vessel from which they were landed — They were landed
landed at that time through Smiths agency then on board of the Vessel
and whether from the one or the other, in fact equally under the protection
of that Ship — I fear the President on this occasion has been deceived
and although I shall make the Communication enjoined upon me on
this head, yet I shall do it against my conviction of the Truth of the
case — Charges of a most outrageous nature have been
now called upon to answer and equally destitute of any foundation
have been secretly made to the Senate, I now seek Sir, whether those
might not also have been submitted through the Department either for
explanation or denial — The President may take from an Officer
employ and ought to do it in the most honorable manner when such officer
any act has forfeited his confidence, but surely his reputation is not to be
tossed and whispered away upon allegations concealed from him —
Friendship of Mr Monroe alone am I indebted for the knowledge of these charges
and I now pray leave to refer you for a Copy of my Letter to him in answer,
for the only justification I am enabled to make while this ingenious
Silence is preserved —

There can be no doubt Sir, but that a Blockade by degrees of latitude
or rather a pa[per] Blockade is an abuse of power and not warranted
in principle — Such has ever been my conviction and I have uniformly urged
these Views to the feelings of my Country against this Innovation in the
Law of Nations — In June 1821. I transmitted a Copy of my Letter to the Secretary
of State of Chile, depricating the operation of a Blockade, that is "a Force com-
petent to the Entry and permanent in the Station" — The Idea that a
notice is requisite in itself defeats a Blockade de facto if any PL is no

supported equally by the British Commanders, yet I cannot consider its doctrine as sound — The object of Notice is twofold 1st. To prevent the approach of Neutrals to the Place designated and 2d. to subject them upon such approach thereafter to seizure and confiscation — If the Notice therefore be defective or vicious, it places both the Belligerent and Neutral in the situation in which they would have been without Notice, imposing upon the one the necessity of "warning" and upon the other that of "entering" — It is the temporary Sovereignty acquired over a Bay or Harbor by the presence of a Force superior to the Enemy which gives the right of "Exclusion," and this may be acquired and exist without Notice — I would apologize for these observations did I not feel a solicitude that our Government should establish no practice which it cannot maintain in principle — It was this feeling that prompted me heretofore to take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of prohibiting our Ships of War from running into blockaded Ports, and had the view I then offered, received the consideration I still think it merits, we might have avoided the mortifying circumstance of Today — I fear the French Govt neither apologize nor recede and that we shall be reduced to the necessity of either sustaining a fallacious ground or of submitting to the indignity —

I pray you Sir, to express to the President my sincere acknowledgments for the Confidence he has been pleased to repose in me and at the same time to acquaint him of my determination to retire as soon as a Successor can arrive to relieve me —

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States

with every Sentiment of respect
I have the honor to be Sir Most Obed.t
Washington J. B. Prevost

Recd. of Mr. 9th June 1824.

Original by Mr Sebor Copy of Prama Dispt. under cover to Mr Allen

Recd. by Midshipn. Hunter

From Prevost —

Peacock Jed
Read 23d Nov 1825.

199

Puerto June 16th 1824

Yesterday the Dolphin arrived at this Port with despatches from Capt. Hall and I pray you to be appaised that Hall take a pleasure in reciprocating the friendly feelings he has been pleased to express as well as in uniting with him to promote the views of the Resident — This cordial cooperation is the more gratifying because the course adopted by Mr Tudor is so foreign to my idear of the intentions of the Resident that I cannot think of lending my support to his measures.

The army of Bolivar consisting of 10.000 Troops is advancing towards Lauja in four divisions and we are in hourly expectation of an encounter the result of which will form the subject of an early communication —

3000. additional veterans have been at sea upwards of a month and are daily expected to arrive at this Port, indeed it is said that several ships were yesterday in sight to the northward — This auspicious Force will enable the Liberador if so inclined to devote a small division for the occupation of Lima, now wholly defenceless and groaning under the most cruel and brutal oppression —

Admiral Guise has been committing outrages upon both the English and american Merchantmen in direct hostility with

the orders of the Liberator and request that Capt Stewart [illegible]
me with some one case upon which to ground a representation [illegible]
frequent interviews with the Secretary General residing in this City and
his marked disapprobation of the Conduct of this Officer satisfies me
that Capt Hull will obtain prompt orders for the Correction of these abuses

With every Sentiment of Consideration
I have the honor to be Sir Your Obt Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.le
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

Prevost Mr.

201

Duplicate

Lima Decemb. 22d. 1824.

Sir

On the 9th instant the Spanish Army under the immediate command of the Vice King made its last effort in an attack upon Gen. Sucre at Guamanguilla — The result has been fatal to them, they were unable to resist Columbian valor and all, all are now Prisoners of war — Negotiations have been entered into for their embarkation upon the surrender of the Castles — Thus has the Genius of this wonderful Man triumphed and Peru disenthralled and free may now claim her recognition as a Sovereign in the Family of Nations —

Capt Mallory with a precipitancy not to be accounted for, had sailed the Tartan Fleet under way, so that I fear I shall not be able to accompany my Note with the official Documents now on the Way — I have however seen them all, as well as the two Spanish Officers sent by Canterac to communicate the Intelligence to Bolivar — They are now on their way to the Castles and we shall have the result in the course of the Day —

The Hon.
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

Signed J. M. Prevost

Turn over

Duplicate

Lima Decemb. 22d. 1824.

Sir

Capt Maling having just advised the Government of the Detention of the Tartar with the Papers that he is charged from the Dept. I shall have the satisfaction of adding by my note of this morning the official Details — The Event appeared to me so important to regard the delay of an ordinary Courier as one, & therefore suggested to Capt Hall the propriety of sending Mr Campbell in order to secure its communication before the Dispatches of Congress —

Perhaps justice may now be done to the representations uniformly made by me on the subject of these Countries, and perhaps, the Tales of Armies innumerable, of Generals enriched, of Treaties the most base, and of the foul will of Chiefs directed by every Mean principle, may be traced to motives different from those which have ever swayed me.

The Hon.
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

Signed
J. M. Harris

Duplicate of Mrs. [illegible] document

From J.W. Prevost.

Recd 17 July.

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Lima January 18th 1825.

Sir

The Brig Mercury went to the Island of Lachoma in order to take in Ballast and sailed from thence without affording me an opportunity to communicate such events as have occurred since the Splendid Victory of Ayacucho —

La Serna and Valdez with many others immediately upon their Surrender were permitted to proceed to Lurin, where they embarked two Days ago. the two former in a French Corvet bound to Bordeaux, the others in the Asia and Achilles bound to Marseilles — The Gen.l Canterac Garcia Camba and Villalobos accompanied Sucre to Quito and Monet came hither in search of his Wife and Children — Vessels are preparing and they will all be embarked for Spain, Monteilh of Laserna the Viceroy Abril & Labaqui on the Castles, and this the only Nation with Sucre for entering into Stipulations of any kind with them —

The Main body of the Army under the Command of its distinguished Leader entered Cuzco on the 30th ult.o and the Division which left Huamanga on the same Day for the Coast under Gen.l Lara must have reached Arequipa on the second instant —

The Liberator as soon as he shall have divested himself of his dictatorial Powers proposes to visit the South in order to ensure an entire acquiescence on the part of Olaneta in the Systems of Government

adopted by the Constitution of the last Year — A demand of the kind has been made by Sacre, but a sufficient time has not elapsed to furnish a result — My Impression are that it will be favorable, he is however a Spaniard, a Bigot of the Inquisition and little reliance ought to be placed in his professions until he shall have disbanded his Followers and retired to private life — His position at the time of the surrender of the Empire, was in the Neighborhood of Potosi and his Force estimated at 3000. Men including a considerable Body of Patriots under Zarza a celebrated Montonera Chief, who had united with him against Valdez the then Common Enemy —

The Blockade of Callao was commenced some Days since by Blanco the Admiral of the Chile Squadron and will be continued by him until he shall be relieved by Guise, who is now on his way from Guayaquil — Four or three Regiments of Columbian Veterans accompany Guise and when they shall arrive Gen[l] Salom will be enabled to compleat the Investment of the Castles by Land. Rodil has been active in gathering provisions in order to prolong the defence, but I am inclined to believe without avail, in as much as his Troops are not sufficient in Number to man the Works throughout and certainly are not addicted to the Spanish Cause —

The general Congress of Deputies from the several Provinces of Spanish America including Mexico, referred to in mine of the 6th of November 1822. will take place at the Isthmus under the immediate auspices

of Bolivar sometime in the ensuing summer — a Meeting from which the most important political results may proceed: Results in which the U States are most deeply interested and I regret that the Silence maintained by the Department on this head, does not allow me to express the Concurrence of the President, to any line of effect to the Montalvo Contemplated. —

The General has lately received an extraordinary letter from one of the Ministry of Peace of a late State, proposing an immediate recognition on the part of that Power, should he consent to the Establishment of a Monarchical System throughout America. He has transmitted the original to Gen[l] Santander without other notice, & passing alike the Proposal and its Authors.

I have asked of Cap[t] Hull a passage in the Dolphin as far as Pulca, in order to proceed from thence to Arequipa and Cuzco. It appeared to me that it might be interesting from Government there some view of the Interior and of its Commerce, and thus I shall hope to offer in my next Dispatch date from the decayed Capital of the Incas. — The Fall of the Castles, should it take place as I anticipate during my absence, will be communicated by my Son at my request —

I have not yet received an answer from Bd. Ayl. as Cannot as I had hoped accompany my draft of this Day with the account required of me by the Department — I have waited

7 July 1875

[illegible] my means are absolutely exhe[illegible]
[illegible] property to the payment of a [illegible]

[illegible] Kirkaway [illegible] [illegible]ments

[illegible] Thanet [illegible] [illegible] J. B. Provost Esq.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] conduct of

[illegible] [illegible] Stewart

The Hon.
J. C. Adams
Secretary of State of the U[illegible]
Washington

Pres.t d. B.
Rec.d 77.

Duplicate

Truxillo June 9th 1824.

D/r

I had the honor on the first instant to receive your communication of the 6th december ult.o and I confess both with surprize and regret. With surprize because the means of imputation of the only specific allegation contained in the memorial, were upon the files of the Department — with regret because it convinces me of the absence of those kind feelings which ought to subsist on the part of the Government towards its servants — It is not for the first time that my pride has been wounded under similar circumstances and although I have been silent my feelings have not been the less acute —

I left Lima for Chile in April 1822. and continued my residence in Chile until the latter part of Feb.y 1823. I then embarked at Valparaiso for Callao and arrived in Lima in the beginning of March — The application for the repeal of the order requiring bonds &c. a copy of which was inclosed at the time, was made on the 21st of the same month fifteen days after my landing, and the letter of the Minister advising me of its reception was transmitted under cover of mine of the 24th of April — The memorial bears date on the 20th of January 1823. was forwarded by Lt Mayo who left Lima on that day and in evidence of the general neglect with which they are

pleased discharge me, instances my nonattendance to obtain the speedy
an order made during my absence, and to which I was a stranger as
It is obviously therefore a malicious fabrication and a simple reference
to one of the Clerks of the Department would have elicited the facts now
adduced, and by exhibiting the falsity of the only specific allegation have
relieved me from those imputations which have induced this mortifying appeal.
I may have erred Sir, in the exercise of the discretion reposed in me and I
may have erred in the grounds assumed to attain the object of those claiming
redress, but Never! Never Sir! has a representation been made done
of the infringement of a right that I have not taken the earliest mea-
sures for its correction and more Sir, have assumed that have not been
submitted in due course to my consideration —

As to the letter of Smith I know not why it has been withheld here,
surely the communications of a public officer accompanied with official
documents on the part of the Government near which he resides, cannot
subject him to Impeachment — My letter on the subject of the Macedonian
referred to the report of the Fiscal as containing the evidence of the Intrigue
of Avinmendi in that vessel and Cargo — It appeared then and still
does so, conclusive of the fact, but whether so or not the course adopted by this
Government of reference to a judicial enquiry terminated my agency and gave
to Mr Howe the nephew and agent of Mr Smith an opportunity of establishing his
rights, had he inclined to an investigation — I now enclose an extract from
the books of Avinmendi since furnished me by the Lydia, to which I could add were
I in Lima, copies of the accounts between Smith & Avinmendi heretofore referred to

together with those of receipts given by Aristizabal to different individuals there subjects of Spain stating their proportion of the Cargo to be obtained in Canton to be in ratio of the sum thus advanced — with these facts within my control I can discover for the motives of Smith to my recall and probably those for the deception he has practised upon the Government —

The Divisions between Capt Stewart and myself have been a source of infinite regret, but they were inevitable — The course adopted by him was in direct hostility with that enjoined upon me by my Instructions and I was not inclined to change my systems in order to accommodate myself to his views — Antecedent to my note of the 6th of January I had in consideration the fact of the transportation of a Spanish Officer from Lima to one of the Intermediate Ports and that just previous to the sailing of the Expedition — The rumors I considered sufficiently public to have reached him and as he did not deem it proper either to address me or those Gentlemen, in order to a contradiction or explanation, I could not consent to partake of the odium thus attached to him for an act which I reprobated —

The Letter purporting to be from Mr Gardo a copy of which accompanied Mr Forbes would have obtained the notice the President appears to wish, had I not kept at my papers among which that was included at Guayaquil — This fact was known to the Department and I must therefore, accompanied with my solemn denial of the principal facts detailed in that Letter, might have satisfied the President —

The Subject of the landing of arms at Arica appears to have obtained a very minute examination and I could have wished the enquiry had extended to Lima where knowledge of the transaction might have led to a different

conclusion — There is a mistake in the expression attributed to me, from which one of the deductions is made, I never mentioned the landing, I merely say when speaking of the Rebel ship her having ported to the Spanish I was aware of the mystery as to the manner and did not choose to comment myself as to the report from which they were landed — They were however landed at that time through the agency then on board of the Franklin and whether from the one or the other, all were equally under the protection of that ship — I fear the President on this occasion has been deceived and although I shall make the communication enjoined upon me on this head, yet I shall do so against my conviction of the truth of the case —

Charges sir of a more malignant nature than those I am now called upon to answer, and equally destitute of any foundation, have been secretly made to the Senate; I now ask sir, whether they might not also have been submitted through the Department either for explanation or dismissal? The President may take from an officer his employ and ought to do so, in public Wartime Country, when such officer by any act has forfeited his confidence, but surely his reputation is not to be tarnished and cast away upon allegations concealed from him — To the friendship of Mr Morris alone, am I indebted for the heads of these charges and I now pray leave to refer to a copy of my letter to him, in answer, for the only justification I can enable to make while this Inquisitorial Silence is preserved —

There can be no doubt sir, but that a Blockade by degrees of latitude or rather a paper blockade is an abuse of power and not to be sustained

in principle — Such has ever been my conviction and I have uniformly impressed these People with the feelings of my Country against this Innovation in the Law of Nations — In June 1821. I transmitted a Copy of my letter to the Secretary of State of Chile describing the Essentials of a Blockade that is "a Force competent as to the Enemy and permanent in its Station." The Idea that a Notice virtually defeats the Blockade de facto of any Port is now supported equally by the British Commanders, yet I cannot consider the doctrine as sound — The object of Notice is twofold 1st. To prevent the approach of Neutrals to the place designated and 2d. to subject them upon such approach thereafter, to seizure and confiscation — If the Notice therefore be defective or vicious it places both the Belligerent and Neutral in the situation in which they would have been without Notice, imposing upon the one the necessity of leaving and upon the other that of retiring — It is the temporary Sovereignty acquired over a Bay or Harbor by a Force superior to that of the Enemy which gives the right of exclusion and this may be acquired and exist without Notice — I owned apologize for these observations did I not feel a solicitude that our Government should establish no practice which it cannot maintain in principle — It was this feeling that heretofore prompted me to take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of prohibiting our Ships of War from running into blockaded Ports, and had the view I then offered, received the consideration I still think it merits, we might have avoided the mortifying occurrence at Cadiz — I fear the French will never apologize nor recede and that we shall be reduced to the necessity of either sustaining a fallacious ground, or of submitting to the Indignity —

I pray you Sir to express to the President my sincere

acknowlegments for the confidence he has been pleased to repose in me and at the same time to acquaint him of my determination to retire as soon as a successor shall arrive to relieve me

with every sentiment of respect I have the honor to be Sir Your Most Obt Hble Servt

The Honble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the U States
Washington

J. B Prevost

Duplicate

Truxillo June 10. 1824

Sir

Yesterday the Dolphin arrived at this Port with despatches from Capt Hull and I pray leave to assure you I shall take a pleasure in reciprocating the friendly feelings he has been pleased to express, as well as in uniting with him most cordially to promote the views of the President. It is the more gratifying because the course adopted by Mr. Tudor is so foreign to any Ideas of the Intentions of the President that I cannot think of lending my support to his measures — The army of Bolivar consisting of 10.000 Troops is advancing towards Lanja in four Divisions and are in daily expectation of an Encounter, the result of which will form the Subject of my next Communication — 3000. additional Troops have been at Sea upwards of a Month and are hourly expected to arrive at this Port, indeed it is said that some of the Transports were Yesterday in sight to the Northward — This Accession of Force will enable the Liberator if so inclined to detach a small Division for the occupation

of Lima now wholly defenceless and groaning under the most awful and brutal oppression —

Admiral Guise has been committing outrages upon both the English and American Merchantmen in direct contradiction with the orders of the Libertador and regret that Capt. Stewart did not furnish me with some one case upon which to found a representation — I have had frequent interviews with the Secretary General residing in this City and his marked disapprobation of the conduct of this Officer satisfies me that Capt Hall with Adams proper orders for the Cessation of these abuses

with every Sentiment of Esteem

I have the Honor to be Sir your Most

Obedt Servt

W Prevost

The Hon.

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the States

Washington

Truxillo August 5th 1824.

Sir

Your Note addressed to the Secretary of State of Peru in acquittal of Capt. Stewart, was transmitted by me to the Minister General then at Head Quarters under Cover of the enclosed marked. A No 1. —— I knew the feelings of the Liberator produced by the last Message of the President and hoped by thus directing his attention to the friendly suspicions contained in that Communication to divert him from an investigation that can only lead to Disgrace. It was however incumbent upon me to say something more and I have since forwarded to the same Person a general Denial of the two charges precisely in the words enjoined by your Instructions of the 16th of december last — No 2. the Copy is herewith also submitted for your Inspection.

I know not Sir, whether it may be important to mention the name and character of the Passenger referred to in mine of the 9th of June (a triplicate of which is herewith transmitted) but I do so that the President may if he deem it proper be received a second time — His name is Madrid, he was at the time a Captain of the Regiment called Infante with the rank of Lt. Colonel and had been sometime previous to the sailing of the Franklin, secreted in Lima as a Spy!

The Notes of Mr Crosby accompanying mine of the 31st August last to the Department, however extended and however extravagant they may appear, do not I fear present more than a partial view

of this Cruize — He touches not upon the other Store Ships the America and the Chauncey, in the former of which came one of the Lieutenants of the Franklin and as it has been intimated done for the sole purpose of enabling that Ship to enter Gallao if under Blockade — He touches not upon the Traffic carried on by the Tender Peruvian under the Command of Lt. Berry and he was ignorant of the protection afforded to the Vessels of the Vice at the time of his Escape — The Information I have received of what John Burton will state as to this latter fact and some others, when called upon is enclosed, together with the Copy of a letter from Lt Weaver addressed to me at its Date; the latter in order to shew in the character in which this Officer carried about $. 5000. — What have been the profits of Mr Berry I know not, but whether more or less I am persuaded that when these practices shall reach the Ear of the President they will be corrected —

The visit of Capt Hall to this City has been extremely gratifying to this Government, and the distinction with which he was treated by all Classes most flattering to us all. — He is now sensible that the same recall which he has obtained from the Liberator at his Camp, might — have been obtained upon his first arrival and as consequently irritation thus avoided, but he also was deceived! — The Answer to his Representation is such as I hope may prove satisfactory to the President and I think I may add with confidence that as soon as I shall meet the Liberator he will comply with the wish of Capt Hall and order Admiral Guise to give Notice to the Neutral Commanders of the Commencement of any Blockade intended to be sustained before any one of the Ports of the Coast — Capt. Hall has concluded to send an Officer with Despatches in order to relieve the President from any anxieties he

might see under a different view of the sentiments of this Government — I concur most sincerely with him in the propriety of the measure and particularly so in the selection he has made, of one of those who had been sent by him to the Camp, who can give details of the highest Interest —

The whole Army was concentrated in Parco, distant twenty two leagues from Itaya, on the 26th. ult.o and the Day appointed for entering that Place has arrived, so that in a week hence we shall have the result — The Division between Olañeta and Lasserna still continue and the diversion it causes of a considerable Force under Valdez, reduces that of Canterac to 6000 — It is rumored that the Latter has made his preparations for a Retreat upon the advance of Bolivar, if so, it will in my opinion prove as fatal to him as a Defeat; his Troops are all Americans and only require that confidence, which a retrograde movement would provide, to desert his Standard, as heretofore before the Disasters of Victoria —

I send also a Copy of my Note to Las. Heras of the 27th. of June last which probably determined his visit to this Place —

I with every Sentiment of Respect

I have the honor to be Sir Your

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington.

J. B. Prevost

Mem. of what John Burton will States

John Burton an american late quarter Master of the U States Ship Franklin now acting as Master of the Schooner Peruviana late Tender to the Franklin, states that he sailed in her from the time she was launched with her sale by Capt Stewart — That While lying off along side the Franklin at anchor in Callao in June 1823. The Italian Bogsie came on board having previously smuggled off $ 60.000 worth of Plata pina and remained in the Cabin throughout the Day until night when Lt Henry commanding the Tender took him accompanied by one of the Boats of the Franklin and put him together with the smuggled money on board the Cora an american Vessel then under sail leaving the Port — He also states that the Tender during the whole time he sailed in her was engaged in Traffic and carrying Merchandize from one Place to the other on the Coast — He also states that arms were landed in the Cantons boats while lying at Arica under the protection of the Franklin and that one or two Guns were landed from the Canton in the night about the same time, which were afterwards used by the Spaniards to drive away the Sacramento a Patriot Schooner armed with one Gun then and for some time before lying there at anchor to prevent the entrance of Vessels —

Mem^m of what John Barton wish
declare on Subject of Boggis the
Indian —

with Jn B. Provost's letter of
5 Aug^t 1825 — No Duplicate of it

Copy of Mine covering the Note of Mr Castello June 14th 1824.
Mr Adams to Secretary of State of Peru

Sir

I have the honor to enclose for the
Inspection of his Excellency the Dictator of Peru, a Letter from the
Secretary of State of the U. States addressed to the Minister of State
and of foreign relations of Peru, in answer to his several Notes of
the 29th of March and 10th of May 1823. complaining of the Conduct
of Capt Stewart the late Naval Commander of the U States on this Coast

The feelings expressed in that Note Sir, on the part of the
President of the U States towards this People and the noble
Cause for which they are struggling, are so much in consonance
with my own, that I am doubly proud to have been selected
as the organ of their Conveyance

allow me Sir

Signed

Doctor Jose Sanchez Carrion
Minister General of Peru
&c &c &c

No. 1.

Note covering the letter of Mr.
Adams to Secretary of State of
Pa.

Truxillo June 14th. 1824

Sir

I have the honor to enclose for the Inspection of his Excellency the Dictator a letter from the Secretary of State of the U States addressed to the Minister of State and foreign Relations of Peru in answer to his several Notes of the 20th of March and 16th of May 1823. complaining of the conduct of Capt. Stewart the late Naval Commander on this Coast —

The feelings expressed in that note Sir, on the part of the President of the U. States towards this People and the noble cause for which they are struggling, are so much in consonance with my own, that I am doubly proud to have been selected as the organ of their conveyance —

Allow me Sir &c. &c. signed J.B.

To His Excellency Jose Sanchez Carrion
Minister General of Peru
Huaraz. —

Truxillo July 6th. 1824.

Sir

In addition to the letter from the Secretary of State of the United States addressed to the Secretary of State of Peru transmitted under cover of mine of the 14th inst. I have now the honor to state in conformity with especial instructions given me on this head, that no Muskets were

"Landed at Arica from the Ship Canton, the Vessel that received the protection
"of the Franklin and that no protection was given by Capt. Stewart to the
"Peace"

I must hope Sir that this Note in conjunction with that above referred to, will satisfy this Excellency the Dictator of these two facts and thus relieve our Flag from the Imputations to which it has been subjected — Imputations as painful to the Prejudent, as they are derogatory to the National Honor

Signed J.B.P.

To Dr. Jose Sanchez Carrion
Minister General of Peru
Huaraco.

Copy and Extract of Despatches, Notes &c.
with a Duplicate of Mr Ronalds'
Letter of the 24th August 1824.

Copy of Mine to Minister of
State on behalf of Capt Stewart Trujillo July 10th 1824.

Sir

In addition to the Letter from the Secretary of State of the U States addressed to the Secretary of State of Peru, I have the honor to state in conformity with special instructions given me by this Govt "that no Muskets were landed at Arica from the Ship Canton the Vessel which received the protection of the Franklin and that no protection was given by Capt Stewart to the Canton"

I must hope Sir, that this note in conjunction with that above referred to, will satisfy his Excellency the Dictator of these two facts and thus relieve our Flag from the Imputations by which it has been subjected to Imputations as painful to the President as they are derogatory to the National Honor

Signed J. B Prevost

Dr Jose Sanchez Carrion
Minister General of Peru
Huanuco.

No. 2.

Note of Minister General on
subject of Cap Stewart

Memorandum of what Mr John Barton will state.

John Barton an American late Quarter Master of the La Plata Ship Franklin, now acting as Master of the Schooner Peruvian late Tender to the Franklin States, that he sailed in her from the time she was launched until her sale by Capt. Seward — That while lying off along side of the Franklin at Anchor in Callao in June 1820. The Italian Boyer came on board having previously smuggled off $. 60.000. worth of Plata pina and remained in the Cabin thro'out the Day until Night when Lt. Henry commanding the Tender took him accompanied by one of the Boats of the Franklin and put him together with the smuggled money on board the Cora an American Vessel and under the command of Capt. Baldwin then under Sail leaving the Port — He also States that the Tender during the whole time he sailed in her was engaged in Traffic and carrying Merchandize from one Place to the other on the Coast — He also States that Arms were landed in the Canton's Boats while lying at Arica under the protection of the Franklin and that one or two Guns Cartridge were landed from the Canton in the Night about the same time which were afterwards used by the Spaniards to drive away the Sacramento a Patriot Schooner armed with one Gun which was then and for sometime before lying at Anchor to prevent the Entrance of Vessels —

No 3

Memorandum of what
John Boyton wishes state if
called upon to Bide

Copy of Lt Wenmey Letter to
J. B. Prevost.

Lima March 13th. 1822.

Sir

Having heard with much Surprize that the Visit I paid you on my arrival in this City had produced some animadversions on your part of a very singular nature such as that I suspected of you to introduce me to Persons in Power here, in which you would disappoint me &c. and to the same Gentleman who gave me that Information you have likewise positively stated "that you could not know me as an Officer" — I have to reply to the first of your Observations that I was induced to make the Call from the supposition you were a Public Agent of the Government of the United States and secondly from the representation of Capt Fitch who told me you had a desire to see me —

The respect intended by the Visit you wish to consider as cancelled on my part, since it appears your sanction was misunderstood — If you used no such expression to Capt F, as a wish to see me, you are indebted to him for an very kind acquaintance —

As for my being Super Cargo of the American, I have only to regret there is no truth in the assertion — It may be well to remind Judge Prevost that I had no favor to ask of him, consequently he erred in the supposition such was the object of my Visit, which was truly nothing more than a mis placed respect and attention and whatever his estimation of Commerce may be, (generally considered of vital importance to our Republic) as honorable and high minded Men as the Judge himself, have been more deeply engaged in it, than I ever expect

the and among whom may be enumerated my present distinguished Commander Commodore Charles Stewart—

Signed

William A. Warner

3d Lieutenant U. S. Ship Franklin

No 4.

Copy Letter of Lieut. Warner U. S. Ship Franklin

Copy Letter to Capt Hall Truxillo June 27th 1824

Sir

I am the more gratified with the receipt of Capt Paulding's Dispatch as it must satisfy you of the propriety of the Course you have been pleased to adopt — Believe me Sir, it is the only true one, and that by an appeal to the Authority under which an Attack is committed, you are alone authorized to exercise any discretion as to ulterior measures — Upon the first Intimation of the Irregularities of Admiral Crigg, I was anticipating from Capt Stewart some one Case upon which to ground a Representation, but unfortunately his Policy and Views were different from mine and none such was offered —

I have witnessed the Revolution for Seven Years and have always discovered a kind feeling towards our Country, which when cherished like mine as an Ascendancy over the Whole World — I regret that my time does not allow me to say more and that I must conclude with a Simple expression of those sentiments which it will be my Pride to foster —

Signed J B Rodgers

Capt Hall &c &c &c

No. 5.

Copy Letter to Capt Beale

27 June 1824.

Received 21 January 1825 by Express
Duplicate Wm Ramsay.

Bruxelles August 18th 1824.

Sir

The enclosed Dispatch will give you the result of the first Encounter — an Encounter however which made the Number engaged, yet of a Character to decide further Contest — the Flower of the Spanish Cavalry was advanced and after a severe Contest so entirely defeated that Canteras retired with his Whole Force and Continued to retreat throughout the Night —

I have with every Sentiment of respect

I have the honor to be Sir Your Most

Obt. Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams.

Secretary of State of United States

Washington.

Duplicate

Recd 28.
Read 27 Dec.

St Augustine Augst 18th 1824.

Sir

The enclosed Despatch will give you the result of the first Encounter — An Encounter however small the Number engaged, yet of a character to decide Southern Contests. The Flower of the Spanish Cavalry was advanced and after a severe Contest so entirely defeated that Canterac retired with his whole Force and continued to retreat throughout the Night in

Flush with every Sentiment of Respect I have the honor to be Sir

Your Most Obt Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.le
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

Received 21 January 1828 by
Lieut Wm Ramsay

Callao September 29th 1824.

Sir

as I predicted in mine of the 5th inst. an almost total dispersion of the army of Canterac took place in consequence of the Defeat at Junin — Bolivar continues in close pursuit, and from the time of his leaving Guamanga, is supposed ten Days since to have entered Cuzco — It is said here that Lafuente had retired from that Capital to a Town about thirty Leagues further in the Interior, if so, and such I believe to be the case from the source from whence I derive my Information, it must be without hope of resistance — Whatever may be the motive, my conviction is, that this Campaign will terminate the struggle and leave Peru without an Enemy, emancipated, independent and free —

I have always written with confidence as to the result, and I have done so, from an intimate knowledge of the Natives, of their Enmity to Spanish rule and of the resources of the Satellites of Despotism — Upon the first taking of this Capital had San Martin chose to follow the Enemy and to avail himself of the Fervor of the Revolution, she might then have been Concluded — Events have since disclosed his Motives, together with those of his Followers, for paralizing the Zeal which alone gave him aweful to Lima; and hence the Calamities of the Country! The Lesson has been severe but yet I rejoice to say, will be happy;

Republican feelings again prevail and these fostered by the great Man now leading its armies in Triumph, wish give birth to a Government analogous to our own, founded upon the basis of equal rights —

Lima although evacuated by the Spaniard, yet remains subject to his Tyranny from the want of a regular Force for its protection — a few Days however the Military Commandant together with the Civil Governor appointed by Bolivar, propose to enter, when this unfortunate City will be restored to a quiet and abundance it has not experienced for years past —

The Asia a Spanish Ship reached this Port about three weeks since and as I am confidently informed had on board an Officer invested with the Authority of Viceroy — The Scheme so maintained since her arrival, on every subject is corroborative of the fact — He however will never be recognized by those who have so long usurped the Power; and the consequence so unimportant, except as it may increase the Dissensions —

As Mr Allen cannot yet be intimate with the Politics of Chile, I may be pardoned for offering an Opinion on the late Revolution effected in that Country — It is an Event among the most happy, both in a political and Moral point of view, and one that secures to Chile the benefits of the struggle she has so long maintained — It is the Constitution, the adoption of which I deprecated and to which I adverted in mine of the 27th of November last, an Instrument which in practice would have given to the Clergy the whole sway, without appearing to the Citizen any one right — The People have become sensible

of these Consequences and thus Conviction has awakened all their Jealousies towards an Influence always at variance with Civil Liberty &c.

I with Every Sentiment of Respect Have the Honor to be Sir Your Most Obed.t Hum.e Serv.t

Wm Prescott

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

Duplicate

Truxillo June 9th 1824

Sir

I had the honor on the 1st instant to receive
~~[illegible]~~ your Communication of the 15th of december ult.o and I confess both
with surprize and regret — with surprize, because the mean of reputation
of the only specific allegation contained in the memorial were upon
the files of the Department — with regret, because it convinces me of the
absence of those kind feelings which ought to subsist on the part of the
Government towards its Servants — It is not Sir, the first time that my
pride has been wounded under similar circumstances, and although I
have been silent, yet my feelings have not been the less acute. —

I left Peru for Chile in April 1822. and continued my residence
in N. Iago until the latter part of July. 1823. I then embarked at Valparaiso
for Callao and arrived in Lima in the beginning of March — the applic-
ation for the repeal of the order requiring bonds, a copy of which were en-
closed at the time, was made on the 21st of the same Month, fifteen days after
my landing, and the letter of the Minister advising me of its reception was
transmitted under cover of mine of the 24th of april. — The Memorial bears
date on the 26th of January 1823. was forwarded by Lt Mayo who left Lima
on that day, and in evidence of the general neglect with which they are pleased
to charge me, instances my non-intervention to obtain the repeal of an order
made during my absence and to which I was a Stranger — It is obviously
therefore a malicious fabrication and a simple reference to one of the Clerks
of the Department would have elicited the facts now advanced, and by exhibiting
the falsity of the only specific Allegation, have relieved me from those impressions

which have induced this misleading appeal! — I may have erred Sir, in the exercise of the discretion vested in me and I may have erred in the Grounds assumed to attain the object of those claiming redress, but Never! Never Sir! has a representation been made Home of the Infringement of a Right, that I have not taken the earliest measures for its correction, and Never Sir, have occurred, that have not been submitted in due Course in my Correspondence.

As to the Letter of Smith, I know not why it has been furnished me, only the Communications of a Public Officer accompanied with Official Documents on the part of the Government near which he resides, cannot subject him to Impeachment — My Letter on the Subject of the Miranda mission referred to the report of the Fiscal as containing the Evidence of the Interest of Arismendi in that Vessel and Cargo — It appeared Somethin and this does so, conclusive of the fact, but whether so or not, the Course adopted by this Government of reference to a judicial enquiry terminated my agency, and gained Mr Skaine the Nephew and Agent of Mr Smith, an opportunity of establishing his right, had he inclined to an Investigation — I now enclose an extract from the books of Arismendi since furnished me by the Gazette, to which I could add several Items, Copies of the accounts between Smith and Arismendi heretofore referred to, together with those of receipts given by Arismendi to different Individuals then Subjects of Spain, stating their proportion of the Cargo to be obtained in Caracas, & be in ratio of the Sum thus advanced — With these facts within my Control, you may discover Sir, the Motives of Smith in my recall and probably those for the deception he has practised upon the Government —

The Divisions between Capt Stewart and myself have been a source of infinite regret, but they were inevitable — The Course adopted by him, was in direct hostility with that enjoined upon me by my Instructions, and I was not inclined to change my System, in order to accommodate myself to his views — Anterior to my Note of the 5th of January I had in Consideration the fact of the Transhipment of a Spanish Officer sometime in one of the intermediate Ports, and that just previous to the sailing of the Expedition — The rumors

I considered sufficiently public to have reached him, and as he did not deem it proper, either to address me or the Government, in order to a contradiction or explanation, I could not consent to partake of the odium thus attached to him for an act which I reprobated —

The letter purporting to be from Mr Gardo, a copy of which accompanied Mr Forbes, would have obtained the action the President appears to wish, had I not lost all my papers among which that was included at Guayaquil — This last was known to the Department and I must think accompanied with my solemn denial of the principal facts detailed in that letter ought to have satisfied the President —

The subject of the landing of arms at Arica appears to have claimed a very minute examination and I could have wished the enquiry had extended to Lt Mayo whose knowledge of the transaction might have led to a different conclusion — There is a mistake in the expression attributed to me from which one of the deductions is made, I never mentioned the landing, I merely say when speaking of the Peal "by her transported to the Spaniard", I was aware of the mystery as to the manner and did not chuse to commit myself as to the vessel from which they were landed — They were however landed at that time through the agency then on board of the Franklin, and whether from the one or the other, in vain, equally under the protection of that ship — I fear the President on this point has been deceived, and although I shall make the communication enjoined upon me on this head, yet I shall do it against my conviction of the Truth of the Case —

Charges Sir, of a more malignant nature than those I am now called upon to answer, and equally destitute of any foundation, have been secretly made to the Senate — I now ask Sir, whether they might not also have been submitted through the Department, either for explanation or disproof? The President may take from an Officer his employ and ought to do so, in justice to his country, when such Officer by any act has forfeited his confidence, but surely his reputation is not thus tarnished and whispered away, upon Allegations concealed from him — To the friendship of Mr Monis alone, am I indebted for the leads

of these Charges, and I now pray leave to refer you for a copy of my Letter to him in answer, for the only justification I am enabled to make, while this Inquisitorial Scheme is prosecuted —

There can be no doubt Sir, but that a Blockade by degrees of Latitude or rather a paper Blockade is an abuse of Power, and not to be sustained in Principle — but it has ever been my conviction and I have uniformly impressed these People with the feelings of my Country against this Innovation in the Law of [illegible] June 18 at. I transmitted a copy of my Letter to the Secretary of State of Chile, defining the essential of a Blockade, that is "a Force competent ans to the Enemy and permanent in its Station" — The Idea that a Notice previous is itself, defeats the Blockade de facto of any Port, is now supported equally by the British Commanders, yet I cannot consider the doctrine as sound — The object of Notice is twofold 1st to prevent the approach of Vessels to the Place designated 2dly. To subject them upon their approach thereafter to Seizure and Confiscation — If the Notice they are to be deprived of previous, it places both the Belligerent and Neutral in the situation in which they would have been without Notice, imposing upon the one the necessity of warning and upon the other, that of retiring — It is the temporary Sovereignty acquired over a Bay or Harbor by the presence of a Force superior to that of the Enemy, which gives the right of Exclusion, and this may be acquired and exist without Notice —

I would apologize for these observations, did I not feel a solicitude that our Government should establish no practice which it cannot maintain in principle — It was this feeling that prompted me heretofore to take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of prohibiting our Ships of War from entering into blockaded Ports, and had the view I then offered, received the consideration I think it merits, we might have avoided the mortifying occurrence at Cadiz — I fear the French will neither apologize nor recede, and that we shall be reduced to the necessity of either sustaining a fallacious ground or of submitting to the Indignity —

I pray you Sir, to express to the President my sincere acknowledgments for the confidence which he has been pleased to repose in me, and at the same time to acquaint him of my determination hereto, as soon as a Successor

can arrive to relieve me.

With every Sentiment of Consideration
I have the honor to be Your Very & Ob.t

J. D. Brewer

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the States
Washington

Duplicate

Received 21 January 1825 by Genl W. Ramsay.

Lima Augt 5th 1824.

Sir

Your Note addressed to the Secretary of State of Peru, requesting the acquittal of Capt. Stewart, was transmitted by me to the Minister General then at Head Quarters, under Cover of the enclosed marked A. No 1. — I knew the feelings of the Liberator produced by the last Message of the President, and hoped by thus directing his attention to the friendly expressions contained in that communication, to divert him from an investigation that can only lead to disgrace —

It was however incumbent upon me to say something more and I have since forwarded to the same Person a general Denial of the two Charges precisely in the words enjoined by your Instructions of the 15th of December last — No 2. the Copy is herewith also submitted for your Inspection —

I know not Sir, whether it may be important to mention the Name and Character of the Passenger referred to in mine of the 9th of June; but I do so that the President may not be deceived a second time — His Name is Madrid, he was at the time a Captain of the Regiment called Infante with the rank of Lt. Colonel and had been some time previous to the sailing of the Franklin, secreted in Lima as a Spy!

The Notes of Mr Rosky, accompanying mine of the 31st of August last to the Department, however extended and voluminous as they may appear, do not I fear present more than a partial view of the

Cruize — He touches not upon the other Store Ships the America and the Chauncey in the former of which came one of the Lieutenants of the Franklin and as it has been intimated Some for the sole purpose of enabling that Ship to enter Callao if under Blockade — He touches not upon the Trade carried on by the Tender Peruvian under the Command of Le Breny and he was ignorant of the Protection afforded to the Director of the Mint at the time of his Escape — The Information I have received of what John Burton wrote Hale as to his Letter Said and Some Others when Called upon, is enclosed Together with the Copy of a Letter from Mr Cleaveland respecting me at it's Date, the Latter in order to Shew you Sir, the Character on which he carried about $/5000 — What have been the Profits of Mr Henry I know not, but whether more or less, I am persuaded that when this Matter shall reach the Ear of the President they will be corrected —

The Visit of Capt Hall to this City has been extremely gratifying to this Government and the distinction with which he was treated by all Classes most flattering to All — He is now Sensible that the Same reserve which he has obtained from the Liberator at his Camp, might have been obtained upon his first Arrival and an unnecessary Irritation thus avoided, but he also was deceived! The answer to this Representation is such as I hope may prove Satisfactory to the President, and I think I may add with confidence that as soon as Capt Hall meet the Liberator, he will comply with the wish of Capt Hall and order Adm Guise to give notice to the Neutral Commanders of the Commencement of any Blockade intended to be Sustained before any one of the Ports of the Coast — Capt Hall has concluded to send an Officer with Despatches in order to relieve the President from any anxieties he might feel and — a different View of the Sentiments of this Government — I concur most Sincerely with him in the Propriety of the Measure and particularly

do in the selection he has made of one of those who had been sent by him to the Camp, who can give details of the highest Interest —

The whole Army was concentrated in Yavco distant 22 Leagues from Lampa on the 26th. ult.o and the Day assigned for entering the latter Place had arrived, so that in about a week hence we shall have the result — The Division between Olañeta and Laserna still continue and the division it composed of a considerable Force under Valdez, reduces that of Canterac to 6000 Men — It is rumored that the latter has made his preparations for a retreat upon the advance of Bolivar, & so, it will in my opinion prove as fatal to him as a Defeat, his Troops are all americans and only require that confidence, which a retrograde movement would remove, to desert his standard, as heretofore before the Disaster of Tristan —

I send also a Copy of my Note to Capt Hall of the 27th of June last which probably determined his visit to this Place —

I have the honor to be with the very sentiment of the most distinguished consideration Your most humble & obedient Servant

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.le
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington